

## Philadelphia Defeats New York 8 to 2 in Third Game

NO COMPROMISE  
ON IRISH BILL BY  
MR. CHURCHILL

First Lord of Admiralty Says  
Measure Will Be Passed and  
Disastrous Effects Will Follow  
Any Attempts to Break Law

## METHODS CRITICIZED

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—The speech of the first lord of the admiralty to his constituents in Dundee, which has long been looked forward to, was delivered last night.

Winston Churchill had a great audience and a great reception. He was the first of a little group of men who make up what might be termed, the inner cabinet so to speak, and it was remembered that not many months ago he had startled the Liberal party by his famous declaration for federal home rule all round.

His speech last night covered much ground, but it was what he had to say on the Irish question which men had really come to hear. His attitude with regard to the passing of the home rule bill was entirely uncompromising.

The Liberal party had supported home rule for 30 years and the cabinet held itself absolutely entitled, as the result of recent elections which involved two appeals to the country, to set up a home rule Parliament in Dublin and to use the machinery of Parliament to act for that purpose.

The government, he declared, was determined to face the consequences, and anybody who attempted to break the law would discover the disastrous effect to themselves of so doing.

If the Unionist party disapproved of what was being done their method of redress was simple. Between the passing of the home rule bill and the setting up of a home rule Parliament there would be a general election. If that election was won opportunity would be given to the Conservatives if they saw fit to repeal the bill before it came into force. That and that alone was their constitutional remedy.

Then Mr. Churchill turned to Ulster. Anyone who chose, he declared, could be humorous about Sir Edward Carson's campaign. That would be easy enough. He was not there, however, to add to existing discord but to try to calm it. The rights of Ulster were a high and precious consideration to everyone and the last wish of the government was to close the door in the face of an agreement by consent.

"I cannot imagine," he declared, "that these gentlemen enjoy the position in which they stand. I cannot imagine they would be unwilling to seek an honorable agreement if they were sure they would not be repulsed. We understand that in Ulster they are full of apprehension. We do not like the Ulster method, but we are not afraid of Ulster's action. Still I do not agree with those who say we should not parley with men who threaten violence and illegality. There is rarely violence without a cause."

"If therefore a claim for special treatment for northeastern Ulster were put forward in all sincerity, and not as a wrecking maneuver, I would say to Ulstermen, if my voice would reach so far, that there will be no advance which they can make which will not be met and matched, and more than matched, by their Irish fellow countrymen and by the Liberal party in Great Britain."

"One party alone and unaided can carry home rule, but it will take more than one party to make it a lasting success. Settlement by agreement, if it can be reached, will offer advantages beyond anything else. Peace is better than triumph, provided it is peace with honor."

It is of course difficult to say exactly what Mr. Churchill meant by special consideration for northeastern Ulster. It is improbable that Sir Edward Carson would listen to anything except exclusion of the province from the bill. On the other hand Mr. Redmond has declared equally emphatically that he will not listen to the exclusion of a single county from operation of the act.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA  
ACKNOWLEDGE THE  
CHINESE REPUBLIC

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—Carrying out its usual policy of doing everything to placate Chinese opinion without foregoing its own ends, the government in Tokyo has hastened to acknowledge the republic immediately after the election of President.

This step is in exact accordance with Japanese policy, but it will in no way be allowed to affect that policy in its ultimate ends. The Japanese acknowledgment of the republic was followed by that of St. Petersburg, and it is understood that those of other great powers will follow in a more leisurely way.

## HIGH LIGHTS IN TODAY'S GAME

At 12:46 the sun broke through the clouds for the first time since the series began.

It soon went back out of sight. Manager Mack selects a young pitcher, Bush, who starts his first world's series game.

Merkle back on first base, replacing Wiltse, whose fine playing figured in Wednesday's New York victory.

The Athletics made one of their fast double plays in the first inning. Three hits and an error scored three runs for Philadelphia in the first.

Collins and Baker both singled the first time up. Then they worked a double steal on Tesreau's long windup. Collins singled again in the second.

Errors by McLean and Fletcher figured largely in the early scoring.

In the third, Herzog, while batting, directed a rapid fire talk at Bush. Then the New York third baseman struck at two, missed, and fled out.

Bush himself made a single in the fourth. The ball went just out of Burns' reach.

This question was heard in many places in the stands: "Which is worth more to a team, an arm like Mathewson's or two bats like those of Baker and Collins?"

New York scored in the fifth, when Murray got the first base on balls of the game. He stole second and went to third on Schang's wild throw. McLean scored him on a hit through Baker.

M. POINCARÉ OFF  
TO VISIT INFANTRY  
SCHOOL IN TOLEDO

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—M. Poincaré has left Madrid for Toledo, where he will visit the infantry school and great manufactory of arms. Speeches made at the official banquet seem to have given satisfaction both in Paris and Berlin.

In Berlin the press admits that it sees no sign of the entrance of Spain into the triple entente, but only an attempt of Paris and Madrid to arrive at closer commercial unity.

In Paris, more or less the same impression has been created. The cut-throat commercial policy of the last decade is seen there to be a bar to any closer political unity.

It is felt that the new commercial treaty must be arranged as a preliminary step and this treaty, combined with a close cooperation in Morocco, which Spain particularly desires, will it is believed, be the precursor to an entente conceived with far larger scope.

GLOUCESTER SHIP  
RUNS AGROUND

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass.—The Gloucester schooner Quannapowitt, in-bound from the Georges Banks with fish, ran ashore early today near Pemet river on the outside of Cape Cod. As very little wind was blowing she grounded easily on the outer bar. It was expected she would float at high tide.

DUBLIN RETAILERS ARE  
AMONG HARDEST HIT

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—Industrial Dublin is more like one of the dead cities of the Zuyderzee than one of the capitals of the United Kingdom. Trade there is practically none, but to declare that the distress is anything like that pictured in so many papers is simply to explain that the writers know not Dublin.

The poverty and misery of slum Dublin are amongst the worst examples of such things in Europe. When thousands of people are living near the starvation line, things appear terrible to the casual visitor which are little more than normal to those accustomed to them. Perhaps the very fact that poverty and distress in Dublin have made such an immense impression on press men and visitors who have been called to the city by the strike constitutes the gravest indictment of labor conditions there.

The correspondent of the Times, who has been endeavoring to fathom the real condition of things, goes at length into the matter this morning and declares that while no doubt much destitution prevails, it is by no means so abnormal as newspapers suppose, and he concludes, by declaring that it is a sad confession, but he believes it true for one to say that the present state of very poor Dublin is not much worse than usual.

This precisely confirms what James Larkin has contended for in his version of the struggle as given in these columns. There is no doubt that labor organizations, not merely in England but, as Keir Hardie declared, speaking last night in London, throughout Australia and New Zealand, are thoroughly alarmed at what they regard as an attempt to attack unionism through a side issue.

The greatest preparations are being made to fight it and it would take very little to cause the trouble to spread across the Irish channel.

The trades unions distress fund in England amounts to upwards of £11,000, but this of course does little more than to send into the country provisions to prevent actual starvation.

Amongst the hardest hit are the small shopkeepers who, with their supplies cut off and most of them with strikers already for debtors, are facing something approaching bankruptcy. Whilst no goods can reach these dealers, and whilst the strikers could only buy on credit if goods did reach them, free food of all

TURKEY TAKES  
NEW STEPS FOR  
STRONGER ARMY

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—Nobody is deceived by the recalling of Turkish officers and men to the colors in order to assist in the scheme of demobilization. It is too obvious a strengthening of the army for anybody to trouble to refute it. Coincident with this is the departure of the Greek headquarters staff to Kavala.

Though there is no immediate prospect of a rupture, it is perfectly clear from everything that is happening that both countries are preparing for any eventuality. The King has left Athens for the army, and his eventual destination is known to be Kavala.

Bulgaria, too, in spite of her exhaustion, is making certain military preparations, but whether these are with a view to taking advantage of the Turkish advance to reoccupy Kavala in return for the cession of Deodagatch to Constantinople is purely a matter of guesswork.

GOV. FOSS TO TALK  
TO PRISON HEADS  
AT INDIANAPOLIS

Governor Foss has accepted the invitation of the American Prison Association to take part in its annual meeting to be held at Indianapolis, beginning Oct. 11. The Governor will address the meeting on Monday, Oct. 13, on "Prison Reform Accomplished and Pending in Massachusetts" with an outline of further improvement which he hopes may be instituted in this state.

sorts is coming into the country from Manchester and other ports.

Families in slum quarters are being met in advance and arrangements are being made for the building of huts and setting up of tents over the recreation ground of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union known as Croydon park. As yet, however, rumors of retaliation in this way and of the introduction of outside labor are only rumors. What would happen if such an attempt were made it is very difficult to say.

The meeting held on Tuesday night under the auspices of the Dublin industrial peace committee, was, the Monitor correspondent in Dublin says, very largely attended. It was presided over, as already explained, by Professor Kettle, and a resolution was proposed by Professor Culverwell of Trinity College and seconded by the Rev. William Crawford, declaring that the time had come when a truce should be called between the employers and employees in order to reach a settlement.

The resolution was supported by various members of Trinity College and of the faculty of the National University, as well as by many prominent citizens who spoke as neutral and nonpartisan, but who nevertheless constituted, in the words of the chairman, pawns with which the industrial game of chess was being played.

The Rev. Mr. Crawford begged the disputants to remember that the public were employers of both sides. Mr. Aston called upon the capitalist leader and the labor leader to join forces against the common enemy—he meant the slum owner and the slum tenement. The commercial buildings and Liberty hall abounded, he said, combine.

A resolution was passed unanimously, for when the chairman called for the "noes" a solitary voice at the back of the hall responded, "Gone home."

It would be difficult to say whether the name of Miss Harrison, who was one of the speakers, or that of Mr. Larkin himself, who was not present, received the greatest applause. Harry Gosling, president of the Transport Workers Union of the United Kingdom, has returned to London convinced that the war in Dublin is a war in which the fate of trades unions themselves is at stake and, should he succeed in convincing the Labor party of this situation it may become at any moment far more dangerous than it is today.

## THIRD GAME IN NEW YORK—SCORE BY INNINGS

TEAMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Philadelphia	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0				8
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0				2

NEW YORK  
TESREAU, CRANDALL, McLEAN Batteries  
PHILADELPHIA  
BUSH AND SCHANG  
UMPIRES: RIGLER, CONNOLLY, EGAN AND KLEM

## HOW THEY PLAYED THIRD GAME TODAY

Complete story of world's series game at New York, play by play, giving the last out in last inning

## FIRST INNING

Philadelphia—Murphy was out on a grounder to Fletcher, who easily threw to first in time to catch the runner. Oldring singled to center. It was a sharp rap which Shafer ran to field. Collins singled over second, sending Oldring to third. His hit was a hard bouncer which Doyle could not reach. Baker singled through short, scoring Oldring. Collins taking second. McLean went to the pitcher's box for a conference with Tesreau. Collins and Baker worked a double steal. They had such a lead on Tesreau's wind-up that McLean did not attempt to throw. McLean struck out and when McLean dropped the last strike, was thrown out to Merkle. Strunk hit to Fletcher, who threw over Merkle's head. Collins and Baker scoring and Strunk going to second. Barry fled out to Fletcher. Three runs. Three hits. One error.

New York—Herzog was out, Barry to McLean. Doyle bounced a hit off Bush's glove, which the pitcher barely was able to knock down but could not field. Fletcher was hit by a pitched ball and went to first. Burns hit a fly to Collins, who threw to Barry, doubling up Doyle. No runs. One hit. No errors.

## SECOND INNING

Philadelphia—Schang was called out on strikes. Bush fled out to Murray. Murphy beat out a hit to Fletcher. Oldring singled on the first ball pitched to right, putting Murphy on third. Oldring stole second. McLean's throw was too high for Doyle to put the ball on the runner. Collins singled to center, scoring Murphy and Oldring. Tesreau took his time before pitching to Baker. Doyle and McLean advised with Tesreau. Baker then forced Collins, to Doyle unassisted. Two runs. Three hits. No errors.

New York—Shafer was out, Collins to McLean. Murray fled to Collins. It was a high one which just cleared the infield. Collins backed up to it. McLean hit a fine fly which Schang caught. No runs. No hits. No errors.

This inning Bush began to show some of the form which Manager Mack has said he has. His control was better and he split the plate for the Giant batters when they attempted to wait him out.

## THIRD INNING

Philadelphia—Melnis hit the first ball pitched for a flyout to Burns. Strunk also fled out to Burns. Barry hit a foul fly to McLean. No runs. No hits. No errors.

New York—Merkle fled out to Bush. Tesreau was given a hand when he came to bat, but struck out on three pitched balls. He swung hard at two and one was called. Herzog kept up a rapid fire of comment directed at Bush. The latter responded by slipping over two strikes on him. Herzog then fled to Collins. No runs. No hits. No errors.

This was the first inning in which the Athletics failed to score on Tesreau. He disposed of them in order and did not allow a hit. Bush did just as well as Tesreau and disposed of the Giants in order, letting them down hitless.

## FOURTH INNING

Philadelphia—Schang struck out. Bush was given a great hand as he came to the plate, and he singled to center. Burns ran over and made a hard try at it, but could not quite reach the ball. Murphy fled out to Shafer on the first ball pitched. Oldring was out, Doyle to Merkle. No runs. One hit. No errors.

New York—Doyle fouled out to Baker, after waiting for two balls and one strike. Fletcher singled over Bush's head. Bush was working very slowly taking a lot of time on each batter. Burns struck out, and on a quick throw to first Schang nearly caught Fletcher off the bag. Fletcher stole second. Schang's throw being a little to the left of the bag and low. Shafer was out, Collins to Melnis. No runs. One hit. No errors.

## FIFTH INNING

Philadelphia—Collins fled out to Murray. Baker fled out to Fletcher back of third and Melnis fled out to Murray. No runs. No hits. No errors.

New York—Murray got a base on balls. It was the first one of the day. Murray stole second, and Schang threw low to get him and the ball rolled away from Collins, and into right field, Murray taking third on Schang's error. McLean sent a hit straight through Baker, scoring Murray. Cooper was put in to run for McLean. Merkle fled out to Murphy. Cooper stole second. Schang didn't have the range and his throw was again too high to catch the runner. Tesreau was out, Baker to Melnis, Cooper taking

## SIXTH INNING

Philadelphia—Strunk fled out to Burns. It was two balls and two strikes before Strunk hit the ball. Barry singled to right for his first hit of the game. Schang sent a high foul to Wilson. Bush fled out to Doyle in short right center. No runs. One hit. No errors.

New York—Doyle was out, Melnis, unassisted. He had a ball and strike called on him and then missed when he attempted to bunt. His final effort was easy for Melnis. Fletcher waited and drew a base on balls. Burns hit into a double play, Bush to Barry to Melnis. No runs. No hits. No errors.

## SEVENTH INNING

Philadelphia—Murphy singled solidly to right. It was his second hit of the game. Tesreau then faced Oldring. Collins and Baker with a man on base and none out. Oldring forced Murphy. Fletcher to Doyle. His attempt was a sharp bouncer to the shortstop. The Giant infield showed slow in contrast with the Athletics on the play, Doyle's inability to recover himself quickly enough to throw to first preventing a possible double play. Collins tripled down the right foul line scoring Oldring. His hit was a solid smash which bounced off the concrete wall of the right field stand. Tesreau then faced Baker who singled through second, scoring Collins. Tesreau went back for a conference with Doyle and Fletcher after which Crandall went in to pitch. The Athletics had hit Tesreau for 11 hits and 7 runs in six and one third innings. Melnis fled out to Doyle who touched out Baker on the line. Two runs. Three hits. No errors.

New York—Shafer opened the inning with a two-base hit down the left foul line. This was the second extra base hit registered by the Giants during the series. Murray singled to left center scoring Shafer. Oldring made a remarkable try to field the hit. Murray was out, stealing, Schang to Collins. Wilson struck out. Merkle was given his base on balls. This was the third pass issued by Bush. He got over but one strike on Merkle. Wiltse ran for Merkle. Crandall was out, Collins to Melnis. One run. Two hits. No errors.

## EIGHTH INNING

Philadelphia—Strunk went out on the second ball pitched, Crandall to Wiltse. Wiltse went to first for Merkle in the eighth. Barry also went out, Crandall to Wiltse. Schang hit a home run into the right field. The crowd rose as if one man and cheered Schang. "Home Run" Baker jumped from the dugout and commenced shaking hands with him. Bush struck out. One run. One hit. No errors.

The home run drive of Schang was a powerful blow as that, produced by

NEW YORK DIDN'T  
FIGURE ON HIM

(Photo by American Press Association)  
L. J. BUSH  
Manager Mack's young pitcher who started in his first world's series game today against Tesreau

## HOW THEY LINED UP

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK  
Murphy, cf. 2b. Herzog  
Oldring, lf. 2b. Doyle  
Collins, 2b. ss. Fletcher  
Baker, 3b. 1b. Burns  
Melnis, 1b. cf. Shafer  
Strunk, cf. 2b. r.f. Murray  
Barry, ss. c. McLean, Willem  
Schang, c. 1b. Merkle, Wiltse  
Bush, p. 1b. Tesreau, Crandall  
Umpires, Charles Rigler behind the plate, Thomas Connolly on the bases, J. J. Egan and William Klem in the outfield.

Baker in the first game Tuesday. It sailed high and true into the corner of the lower tier of the right field stands. Crandall had disposed of two men from the pitcher's box before Schang made his hit.

New York—Herzog lined out to Baker. Doyle was out, Melnis unassisted. Fletcher fouled out to Schang. No runs. No hits. No errors.

## NINTH INNING

Philadelphia—Murphy fled out to Murray. Oldring fouled out to Herzog. Collins fled out to Shafer. No runs. No hits. No errors.

New York—Burns fled out to Murphy. Shafer got a base on balls. Murray forced Shafer at second, Barry to Collins. Wilson fouled out.

## PARENTS TO TALK SCHOOL TOPICS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—To discuss new problems arising this year through increased registration and the school session being made an hour longer, Charles H. Howe, principal of the high school, has invited all parents of the pupils of the first year class to a conference, Monday night.

## G. A. R. MEN PLAN REUNIONS

STONEHAM, Mass.—Grand Army posts will hold a series of reunions beginning Oct. 15, with post 75, of this town.

It's an interesting problem—that of handling traffic in many large cities—one which to a degree may be engaging the attention of those who have that work in charge where you live. It will be an act well thought of to mark one of the many articles in the Monitor treating of this work, and send it to whomever it will most interest.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....2c To Foreign Countries.....2c

Athletics Keep  
Bats at Work

Baker, Collins and Some Others  
Find Tesreau in First Two Innings and Five Runs Are Pushed Across Plate

## TESREAU NO PUZZLE

His Delivery Fails and Crandall Is Again Called in by McGraw, While Young Bush Pitches Fine Game

## STANDING OF TEAMS

Won	Lost	Per Cent
PHILADELPHIA	2	1 .667
NEW YORK	1	2 .333

POLO GROUNDS, New York—Manager Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics, champions of the American league, took the lead in the world's championship series of 1913, this afternoon when they defeated Manager McGraw and his New York Giants, champions of the National league, in the third game of the big series.

The score was 8 to 2. Mathewson filled the papers today. Baker and Collins will have their innings tomorrow.

Mathewson has a great pitching arm. It has been noticed lately that Baker and Collins can bat.

They batted today against Tesreau in the third game of the world's series. So did Oldring and one or two others from Philadelphia, and in the first two innings Mack's men had pushed five runs across the plate.

Meanwhile New York failed to score, and McGraw's batters were facing a young pitcher who had never before played in a world's series. But Bush was fairly steady and confident, and in the first two innings was hit safely but once.

When play was called there were up-against 30,000 fans packed in the Polo grounds. Mack's younger pitchers are unknown quantities in a world's series conflict. If they waver Mack must solve the problem of manipulating his battery

(Continued on page four, column one)

BANKERS HEAR  
EDUCATION AS  
NATION'S HOPE

Speaker Tells Them System  
Must Be Evolved to Make  
Country Supreme in the  
World's Arena

## EFFICIENCY THE AIM

Explaining what the state of Minnesota was doing to increase the efficiency of its farming before the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association in Symphony hall today, Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, said the task before the nation at the present time is to work out a system of education which shall aim at making the United States an effective competitor in the world's arena.

"Efficiency must be secured, however," he continued, "through and not at the sacrifice of our fundamental institutions. It must be a progressive efficiency, in that it gives scope to individuality and experiment. It must be an expert efficiency, which recognizes the authority of tested technical truth and verified experience. It must be a social efficiency, arising not from coercion of the many, but from their loyalty to a common ideal and purpose. It must be a moral efficiency, inspired not by mere hope of material gain, but by a genuine desire to make our country a potent influence for social justice and for world welfare."

The second day's session did not get under way until shortly after 10 o'clock, although scheduled for 9:30. A much smaller attendance was noted, a greater part of the delegates apparently having decided to avail themselves of the hospitality of the Boston entertainment committee in visiting the surrounding historical spots.

Richmond was chosen as the place for the convention next year.

Mr. Hill gave statistics to show the trend of agriculture in this country in the last 10 years. He said that the exports of the United States in the last fiscal year amounted to \$2,463,000,000, having almost doubled in the 10 years.

Prefacing his address, Mr. Hill said that if farm work is to be improved

(Continued on page seven, column one)



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# East Africa Colony Proposes Railway Into Interior

## FRENCH GUIANA PAYING ITS WAY WITHOUT ANY AID

Central Government Is Not Asked to Contribute Toward Current Expenses of Little African Colony Seeking Improvements

### DEVELOPMENT URGED

(Special to the Monitor)  
BORDEAUX, France—Articles have been written from time to time dealing with the efforts being made to create a greater French colonial empire. The government have done a great deal for Indo-China, Madagascar, Tunisia, Morocco and many other places, but there seem to be gaps and oversights in their scheme, and Guiana has suffered therefrom.

Some years ago M. Renard was commissioned to investigate matters in French Guiana and study conditions sufficiently to make a report as to what was required to be done in this possession in order to put it on the same footing as the other French dominions. After having performed his task in a masterly fashion, M. Renard realized that his labors had been in vain, as no further thought was given to this colony, which had only aroused temporary interest. In publishing his report the author was well advised, since the public is perhaps particularly ill-informed with regard to Guiana, which receives but scant attention owing to its convict settlement and to being considered a wild and desert country.

Of the three Guianas, British, Dutch and French, it is regrettable that French Guiana is the least prosperous and that its two neighbors enjoy many advantages as yet unknown to it. French Guiana is the one of the French possessions which costs the country least—indeed, it may be said that it costs France nothing. It has a budget of the simplest description which is always perfectly balanced and never necessitates recourse to the home government in order to cover its expenditure. This colony has even gone further than this, having borne the expense of certain charges that it might have avoided. Moreover, certain services which are usually subsidized by the state are entirely defrayed by the colony itself. Its 30,000 inhabitants have a budget of \$2,500,000, which represents a much higher average per head than that of the mother country.

Such an independent and neglected colony was compelled to find the best method of exploiting itself. The chief features of the scheme proposed were first a port, and second a railway to penetrate into the interior. The neces-

sity was also recognized of supplementing these works by the completion of a road along the coast, the construction of which proceeds slowly owing to many adverse conditions. As far as the port is concerned, that of Cayenne, which already exists, would be sufficient, provided certain modifications are made to render it more practicable. These works will require an expenditure of about \$1,000,000. It would be possible also to make Cayenne into quite an important town and a port of some consequence, until such time as the profits made by the colony allow of the entire reconstruction of the port, with a view to adapting it to the exigencies of modern shipping.

The riches of Guiana are confined to the interior, hence the reason why good roads are necessary, and really quite indispensable, in order that the produce of the country as well as the minerals from the mines may be carried to the coast. Such a line will open up the colony, for settlers will be attracted to points at present untouched, and will soon be busily engaged tilling the land. The railway in conjunction with certain rivers would provide the necessary means of transport. The route would be 160 kilometers in length, and would cost \$20,000,000, including the organization of the river system. This is the key to the situation, and what is required to give the colony the necessary start.

In facing this question many people in France will be asking if Guiana really has resources and is a colony with a future before it. This may be answered in the affirmative. Up to the present the sole mining industry has been that of gold, which increases each year in a satisfactory manner; in 1911 the production of gold amounted to 3787 kilograms 739 grams, and in 1912 to 4142 kilograms 580 grams. This is at present the chief industry of the country, but it must be remembered also that agriculture progresses each year and shows promise of a great future. The same may be said with regard to the cultivation of and trade in timber. In 1912, 809,851 hectares were under gum cultivation, and about 17,150 hectares were devoted to timber. Rubber, cocoa and sugar cane are also increasingly cultivated. In a word, riches abound in a climate that is better than that of many others of the French possessions and one may well marvel at the lack of interest manifested in this colony.

In face of this indifference, however, the government of Guiana, which is the only one without a debt, has decided to construct the railway itself at its own expense. A company will be formed with \$5,000,000 in shares, and \$15,000,000 in bonds, the colony guaranteeing 3 per cent on the shares and 5 per cent on the bonds. It will be a fine financial enterprise, and one which will certainly give excellent results when it is remembered that this colony has an annual trade of \$25,000,000 without any economic equipment whatever. Guiana might well ask: the French government to do something for it. Otherwise it is difficult to see why France owns this colony, which does everything for itself.



Prince of Asturias with sister, little Infanta Beatrice, and grandmother, Queen Marie Christine

## SCOTTISH EDUCATIONALISTS ELECT WOMAN AS PRESIDENT

Readjustment of School Areas Urged at Edinburgh Meeting and Resolution Passed Asking That Immediate Steps Be Taken Toward Increasing Teachers' Pay

(Special to the Monitor)  
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The sixty-seventh annual general meeting of the Educational Institute of Scotland has

was neither the proper salary nor the proper chance of promotion. Mr. McLeay, Falkirk, said there were something like 14,000 lady teachers in Scotland, and the average salary among them was the handsome sum of £83 a year. "Lady teachers," he concluded, "were scandalously underpaid."

A resolution was moved and passed: "That the time is now ripe for the extension of local administrative areas for education in Scotland, and this meeting calls upon the government to deal with the matter forthwith."

Mr. Hogge, M. P., speaking for the above resolution, said they would never make real advance in Scottish education, until they separated it from the administration of the other 12 departments, which were given to one man, with the lowest salary in the cabinet, to look after. What was wanted was some system which would bring the views expressed at that meeting right to the floor of the House of Commons.

The address by Mr. McCallum, retiring president, was read by Mr. Morgan, former president, and dealt with enlargement of school areas. Mr. McCallum said that it was recognized that the small school boards were no longer capable of adequately performing the function the state assigned to them, and educationalists and politicians were alike convinced of the need for adjustment. It was agreed that copies of the address should be sent to the Scottish members of Parliament and other authorities.

A resolution was passed: "That the remuneration of teachers in Scotland is so inadequate as to constitute a menace to educational efficiency, and the school boards, the education department, and Parliament are requested to take immediate steps to remedy this evil." During a discussion it was stated that, so far as men were concerned, there

## SPANISH ROYALTY AT SAN SEBASTIAN FOR THE AUTUMN

(Special to the Monitor)  
SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain—The Spanish royal family are staying at San Sebastian for the autumn and the Prince of Asturias, Prince Alfonso and his sister and brother can be seen daily taking their walks about the city, sometimes in care of nurses but often accompanied by Queen Marie Christine, their grandmother.

San Sebastian, once renowned as a mighty stronghold and famous in Spanish history as having been the scene of several sieges, is today a watering place, much frequented by the people of Madrid and extremely modern in every way, with the customary rows of bathing huts dotted along the beach and a fashionable rendezvous in the Avenue de la Concha.

## NEW SOUTH WALES EXHIBITS WHEAT

(Special to the Monitor)  
ANTWERP, Belgium—Recently a special display of the late season's New South Wales wheat was placed on view on the bourse, Antwerp. As a result of previous displays at the same center, numerous inquiries have been made regarding New South Wales, and an increasing amount of interest is taken each year, not only in the grain exhibit of this state, but in the activities of New South Wales generally. This year's exhibit was set out by the commercial agent of the state, L. J. Hurley.

## MORE STEAMERS FOR FRUIT TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)  
HOBART, Tasmania—As one result of the decision of the P. & O. Company to discontinue its services to New Zealand, the company now intends to revert to its former practice in regard to the Tasmanian fruit trade next season, and five mail steamers and one cargo steamer will call at Hobart next year, the first vessel being the steamship Marmora, which is due at Hobart on Feb. 20.

## ATHENS GREET NAVAL MISSION

(Special to the Monitor)  
ATHENS, Greece—The minister of marine recently received the British naval mission under Rear-Admiral Kerr, and accorded them a warm welcome. Admiral Kerr thanked the Greek government on behalf of the mission for having accorded them the privilege of reorganizing the Greek navy. The minister of marine thanked the British government and the British fleet, for sending such distinguished officers to complete the re-organizing of the navy. Victory had recently been on the side of the Greeks, but much improvement could yet be effected, and they were glad to have the experience and help of the most powerful navy in the world.

## NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER DEFENDS HEAVY EXPENSES

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Speaking at Dubbo recently Mr. Holman, the premier, defended the recent heavy expenditure of the government.

The government, he said, was spending more money than its predecessors and attending more fully to requirements of the state. Mr. Holman outlined an active policy of railway construction and drew particular attention to the fact that Canada during the last five years had borrowed more money per head of the population for railways than New South Wales had since the beginning of labor rule in the state. It had never been even hinted that the Canadians were over-capitalized, in spite of the fact that they were paying not 4 per cent, or 4½ per cent interest, but 6½ to 7 per cent.

## SYLVIA PANKHURST VISITS IN NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst, the well known English suffragette, is visiting Norway and has spent a fortnight at Lillehammer. She has received invitations to lecture before the Students Society and the Lillehammer branch of the National Union for Woman Suffrage.

## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
BOSTON—"Joseph and His Brethren" & CASTLE—"A Temperance Town." 2:10, 8:10.  
THEATRE—"George M. Cohan, S. 10.  
HOLLIS—"Miss Julia Sanderson, S. 8:10.  
REITHS—"Vaudeville, 2, 8.  
MAJESTIC—"The 12th of Wankforders," 8:10.  
PARK—"The Conspiracy," 8:10.  
PLYMOUTH—"Disraeli," 8:15.  
SLUICERT—"The Purple Road," 8.

**BOSTON CONCERTS**  
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., first public rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra.  
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., first concert, Boston Symphony orchestra.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., recital by Jan Kuehlik, violinist.

**NEW YORK**  
ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."  
BELASCO—"David Warfield."  
BRONX—"Years of Discretion."  
CASINO—"De Wolf Hopper."  
COHAN—"Potash and Perimeter."  
COMEDY—"Believe Me, Xantippe," 8:10.  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
CRITERION—"William Collier."  
EMPIRE—"Stop Thief."  
ELTINGE—"Within the Law."  
FORTH—"Four Dreams Come True."  
HUPFODON—"America."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Donald Brian."  
LIBERTY—"Rob Roy."  
LYRIC—"Her Own Money."  
LUXEM—"Miss Grace George and 'The Younger Generation.'"  
MANHATTAN—"Southern and Marlowe."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Sweethearts."  
PARK—"Excellence."  
REPUBLIC—"Temperamental Journey."  
SHUBERT—"Forbes Robertson."

**CHICAGO**  
AUDITORIUM—"The Whip."  
FINE ARTS—"The Yellow Jacket."  
GARRICK—"William Hodge."  
GRAND—"Stop Thief."  
ILLINOIS—"Lady of the Slipper."  
LANSALLE—"A Trip to Washington."  
POWER—"The Governor's Lady."  
PRINCESS—"Romance."  
STUDEBAKER—"Barbara Worth."

## NATIVES HONOR BRITISH INDIAN COMMISSIONER

Sir George Roos Keppel Presented With Three Addresses on Departure From Rawalpindi

(Special to the Monitor)  
BOMBAY, India—Sir George Roos Keppel, chief commissioner, frontier province, on his departure from Rawalpindi recently, on leave, was presented by the leading Hindus and Muhammadans of the province with three illuminated addresses. These addresses set forth in the most cordial terms the appreciation of the signatories of Sir George's efforts for the welfare of the frontier province.

In reply, the chief commissioner thanked those present for the honor they had done him. He said it was a matter of great satisfaction and extreme pleasure to him to see both Hindus and Muhammadans coming long distances to bid him farewell, and he was glad to see brotherly feeling so happily existing between them.

He had, he said, been very much impressed by the fact that his humble efforts in furthering Muhammadan education had been appreciated by Muhammadans of Northern Punjab. He had done very little for the Peshawar College to deserve so much praise; the credit was mainly due to those honest workers, who, in their zeal and sincere devotion for the welfare of their community, had spared neither time nor money to bring the undertaking to a successful issue.

In conclusion, Sir George urged upon the Muhammadans of the province the desirability of their following the example of their Hindu brethren in taking advantage of the facilities and opportunities offered to them.



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**Electric Curler**  
The smallest electric curler made. Enables you to curl the shortest hair. Electrically heated. No heat is used for heating only—none comes in contact with the hair or scalp. Made of aluminum—never gets too hot—can not rust or tarnish. Price, complete with cord, \$3.00; without cord, \$2.00.

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For quickly drying the hair after shampooing. Can also be used to wave the hair. It dries the hair in a few minutes and makes it soft and fluffy. Never gets too hot—can not rust or tarnish. Price, complete with cord, \$3.00; without cord, \$2.00.

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IF IT'S WORTH KNOWING ABOUT  
IT'S IN THE NEWS COLUMNS  
OF THE MONITOR



# Peace in Europe Stimulates Commerce Among Nations

## RUSH FOR TRADE IN THE BALKANS ALREADY BEGINS

Bulgarian Leader Urges Commercial Alliance With Austria-Hungary and Points Out Great Advantage of Proximity

### AGENTS ARE ACTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The rush to the Balkans has commenced. Without waiting for the final signing of the articles of peace, the agent, who is very active in this part of the world, has already traveled south to release the samples which have been piled up in the foreign stations for months.

Quick to seize an opportunity, the Austro-Hungarian man of business is willing to run a very considerable amount of risk, for the sake of securing orders. His willingness to accept credit, and even doubtful credit, on good terms, is the one secret of his success in the Balkans, for it is only by this means that he has secured and kept Turkish trade through the ages.

The Turk has a constitutional objection to paying ready cash. The Austrian, or in any case the more oriental portion of that vast conglomerate nation which calls itself Austro-Hungarian, is also of a procrastinating nature. He understands this peculiarity and makes his terms to suit it. He charges prices which will include an occasional loss from any unforeseen circumstance, but counts in general on the well-known honesty of the Turks. The "Turks always pay," says the Austrian business man—and no doubt his faith is founded on experience.

The utterances of a Bulgarian statesman named Zankow have attracted great attention in Vienna. His recent article in the Pester Lloyd calls upon Austria-Hungary to consider the advantages of a commercial alliance with Bulgaria. He says that the Austro-Hungarians do not take advantage of their proximity to Bulgaria to secure the whole available trade. Austria-Hungary is the chief exporter of goods to Bulgaria; it has only 25 per cent of the whole, Germany with 15 per cent comes next, then England with 12 per cent. While the Italian trade with Bulgaria is growing rapidly Austro-Hungarian dealings have decreased considerably during the last eight years.

Although the textile trade is Austria's strongest industry, for the factories of northern Bohemia turn out some of the best wares in the world, England stands first in this. She sends 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 francs worth of textile goods to Bulgaria every year. Austria stands next with 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 francs, while Italy, who is rapidly catching up her rivals and is developing her industries very rapidly, sends 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 francs worth to Bulgaria annually. Austria could naturally beat her rivals out of the field in colored prints and the finished article, were she to make a determined effort in this direction.

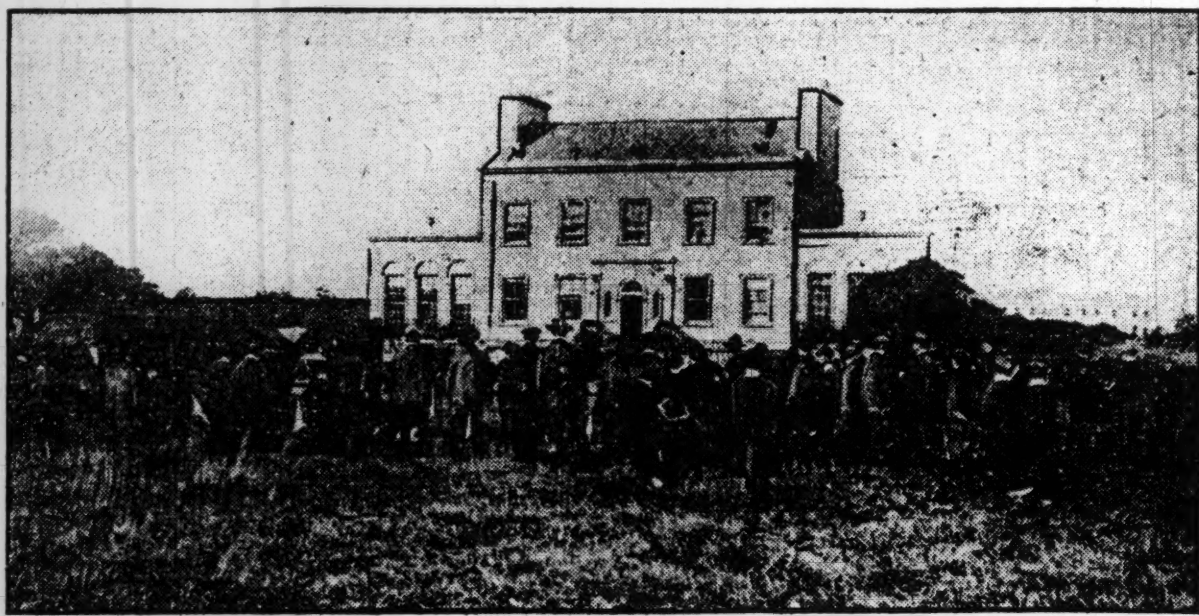
Austria takes an easy first in leather and leather goods, Vienna being known all over the world for her excellence in this branch. Germany comes first in machines and parts of machines. America, too, although Zankow does not mention this fact, must do a large trade in machines, as large numbers of American typewriters and sewing machines are seen throughout the Balkans.

There is but small prospect of Austria-Hungary gaining ground in this branch, however, as there are few factories, and although the people of Austria-Hungary have shown the utmost ingenuity in invention—the Zeppelin and other airships and the Etrich aeroplane are due to them—they will not devote capital to the exploitation of their inventions, but leave this field to more commercial rivals.

Zankow proposes that Austria-Hungary should admit Bulgarian corn and cattle, and that Bulgaria should, in return, give Austria-Hungary special tariffs. The writer points out that Austria-Hungary admits no Bulgarian cattle, the conditions on which meat is admitted being practically prohibitive. He points out that if the agrarians cannot prevent the admission of cattle by ordinary means, they resort to extraordinary devices.

He finally comes down to concrete proposals and says that Bulgaria should remit all or part of the duties on ready-made clothing, glass wares, boots and shoes, in return for these concessions in regard to corn, beans, and cattle. This would facilitate the placing of loans in Austria-Hungary, he believes, while postal facilities should be increased between the two countries.

These proposals, made by Zankow, are no doubt very excellent but their practicability is somewhat dubious. The Balkan states are already making arrangements for cheaper postal rates, and letters are to go for 15 heller within the union, which consists of all the Balkan states. The cost of pattern post, which is largely used for the despatch of goods here, so as to obviate the necessity of filling up the formulae required when despatching a parcel, is also to be greatly reduced. They are inclined to make use of their new outlets to the sea, and to look to Italy rather than to Austria-Hungary for new markets. Italy imposes no irksome conditions on the



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Recreation ground for the members of the Dublin Transport and General Workers Union

## ONE HOPE FOR IRELAND HELD OUT BY DUBLIN LABOR LEADER

James Larkin of the Transport Workers Union Says Politics Must Be Wiped Out and the People Raised by Education and Economic Development

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The strike of the Transport Workers Union in Dublin has led already to such ramifications, and is likely before it is over to lead to so many upheavals, that it is not surprising that James Larkin should have come to London. He has had not only to carry on the strike in Dublin, but to attempt to convince the trades unionists of the United Kingdom of the necessity for supporting the Dublin workers.

With this end in view, he visited Scotland and addressed the trades unionists there, and afterward came to London, where he engaged in an endeavor to persuade the headquarters of the unions of the importance to them of the struggle waged in Dublin.

During his stay in London he was kind enough to visit the offices of The Christian Science Monitor for the purpose of giving that paper his views on the situation. He explained that he knew the paper well, and that both in India and in America he had met members of the movement, and recognized what they were attempting to do for humanity.

The crux of the present situation in Ireland, Mr. Larkin summed up in the fact that home rule agitation of the last generation had done nothing to affect the position of the pure worker, except inasmuch as it had made his lot worse. Parrell, he explained, was a great leader in one way, but he was not an economist. As a result of this, the Irish land legislation had drifted into a position made concrete by the whole system of land purchase, which had had the one effect, so far as the peasantry were concerned, of making their lot, if possible more difficult.

### No Unionist Sympathy

"I have no political sympathies with the Unionists," he said emphatically, "but it is impossible to avoid the recognition of the fact that for a few educated and more or less enlightened landlords, there has been substituted a greater number of ignorant, selfish, smaller landlords. The old landlord was frequently a water, but his very wastings went at times into the pockets of the laborers."

"The new landlord is as ignorant as he is selfish. He would rather throw his surplus milk to the pigs, and I have often seen him do it, than give it to the laborers, lest they should draw from the action the conclusion that they had a right to it in the future. Again, farming is an art. A farmer should have a broad education as an agriculturist, but the great mass of the farmers of Ireland have no education of this sort; their one idea of farming is to neglect all scientific means of culture and simply to scrape something off the face of the ground."

"As for the cottages," he went on, "of which we have heard so much, the only good thing about these new cottages is the fact that the great mass of them are so jerrybuilt that they are bound to collapse. The old cabin was insanitary but sound in its structure. The new model cottage is at once unsound and insanitary. The reason for this is that many of them have been built by the farmers themselves, and the one idea of the farmer is to expend as little as possible and to gain as much return as possible."

"You have heard that these cottages have their half acre. In one sense they have, but what you do not hear is that the very worst ground on the farm is always chosen for their location and that not only is the house itself and its immediate area taken off the half acre, but meanness has gone so far as absolutely to take the road off it, too. What is left of ground of this nature the laborer is permitted to cultivate."

### State of Education

"Then look at the state of education. It may be said that there is no education in Ireland. Everything in Ireland at present is a matter of interest, and I have known an education commissioner who was a prosperous stockbroker. A stockbroker may, of course, be the very best of men, but it is obvious that his training has not made him the best of educationists."

"The schoolmasters themselves are almost as ignorant as the people they

teach, for the very simple reason that nobody who has any education would submit to the tyranny they are subjected to by those who gain control of the system. From top to bottom, Ireland is in a vice, the vice of the politician and the glib man. The politician knows nothing of economics, nothing of industries and farming, nothing of anything except wire pulling."

"The great wire-pullers are the priests of the Roman Catholic church and the clergy of the Protestant sects, but under them, and controlling the whole political machine is the publican. The publican is the league. I have known league branches where every single member was a publican or the tool of the publican. The very trade of the publican is preying on the degradation of the people. Numbers of them are in his debt. All of them are in his meshes, and there is perhaps only one body that shares power with him, and that body he himself belongs to, I mean the Ancient Order of Hibernians."

"The Ancient Order of Hibernians was originally violently opposed to the priesthood and the priesthood did all it knew to crush it. Failing in this, and recognizing that it needed something in the existing conditions of affairs to fight its battle, it proceeded to acquire control of this order. The effect has been marginal. Today, the order controls the urban councils, it controls everything. You could not become a porter in a workhouse unless you were a member of it."

Asked if the Roman Catholic church controlled the order, Mr. Larkin explained that he did not believe it did. He believed that the order was getting out of hand. At the same time, the Roman Catholic church stood in with all these organizations which were crushing the life-blood out of the people. It was politics everywhere in Ireland, and politics meant the establishment of the politician at the expense of the laborers and artisans."

### Home-Rule Bill

The very home rule bill of today, he went on, is framed in the interests of these people, so framed from top to bottom. The franchise is so arranged that the farmers would control, roughly speaking, something like 150 seats to between 30 and 40 controlled by the urban voters, and even the urban constituencies were, in certain cases, so mixed up with the county voters that in many cases they were outnumbered by them. The whole of this has been done by the parliamentary party, in support, he insisted, of its friends. The Irish member is becoming more and more a mere voting unit, and the number of independent men in its ranks is almost nil.

"For five years," Mr. Larkin went on, "I have been struggling to set up a conciliation board in Dublin. Again and again the parliamentary leaders of the Nationalist party have told me that the thing could be done in no time, it was so simple, and yet I have failed utterly and every effort to set up that board has been thwarted because that board was not wanted by the employers who are the friends of the party. These employers think that they are going to crush out the transport union, but you cannot crush out a nation, and that is what the transport workers are rapidly becoming."

"You may starve them, but they are accustomed to being starved—they live on the very verge of starvation always. A little more hardship than usual, that is about the worst that can be inflicted on them. But for the first time in their lives these people are getting a hope. An idea has come to them at last, and that idea is the knell of the publican. The old official temperance parties did good work in their day, but the effect was spasmodic and always passed away."

"Today the workers have begun to see that as long as they are drunken they are in the hands of the publican, and in the hands of the politician. Only by becoming sober can they rise to the point of manhood where they will not be the chattels of these people. They have realized this, they have risen to this, and they are conquering the curse of drunkenness through the perception of this. This is something, however, that the employer likes equally little with the pub-

lican. The employer and the publican alike gain their ends through the ignorance and depravity of the people, and you have only to take the recent episode of Sir Hugh Lane's gift to the corporation of Dublin to see how this works out."

### Needs Something Beautiful

"The people are told they are too miserable to enjoy pictures. Why, it is exactly when a man is most miserable that he most needs something beautiful to try to raise him from such a condition. The publicans who have sat in judgment on Sir Hugh Lane's gift have proposed that his masterpieces should be hung in taprooms, and made other proposals of this nature. The fact is they are all terrified of the improvement of the people."

Sir Hugh Lane's mistake, he went on, lay in the method of his gift. He should have come to those who were really interested in the improvement of the people and should have given them time to prepare the ground. As it was, he sprung the idea upon them, and the result was that it was dealt with by the publican and the politician."

When he turned to the north, it must be admitted that Mr. Larkin did not draw a much more brilliant picture than he drew of the south. He has as little confidence in Sir Edward Carson as in Mr. Redmond. "I am an Ulsterman myself," he declared, "and the Ulstermen will not fight. I do not believe for a moment they will fight. The Ulsterman wants his pound of flesh more than most people. If he is going out to fight, he will want to be paid for his day's work not less than he could make if he was in his factory. That is the nature of him, and however the present struggle works out, it will not be in that way."

As a matter of fact, some years ago, the question was working itself out. The point had absolutely been reached when even the Orangemen was becoming willing to work with the Roman Catholic. That did not suit everybody. Least of all did it suit the Ancient Order of Hibernians, or the Roman Catholic church, and so there began this later phase of the home rule agitation which has separated the two camps more than ever."

Asked whether Mr. O'Brien's idea of home rule by consent was a possible one, Mr. Larkin simply laughed. "In any other country but Ireland," he said, "it is my deliberate opinion that William O'Brien would have been put in an asylum, the idea is so flagrantly impossible. Oil and water could be got to mix easier than the north and the south could be got to mix today."

### One Hope for Ireland

"There is only one hope for Ireland. It is that all the political parties should be wiped aside and that the people themselves should be raised by education and economic development to the mental plane where they would be able to live together."

"Unfortunately, that is what the sectarian and political leaders are afraid of, afraid that there should come that peace to the country which would relegate them all more or less to obscurity. I have said that I have no feelings in favor of Unionism, which I detest, but I am sure of one thing, and that is that the political agitation which has obliterated the old educated leaders of Ireland, with all their manifold faults and selfishnesses, for a set of men equally selfish, equally bigoted, and far more corrupt, has done no good to anybody."

When the word syndicalism was mentioned to Mr. Larkin, he laughed for the second time during the interview. "You know all about syndicalism," he replied, "as well as I do. You know that in order to carry out the theories of syndicalism, you must have a most extraordinary process of education and discipline. Now that is what has never been possible, from any point of view, in our education of the Irish workers. The union is quite young, and it would have proved absolutely impossible to educate its members up to an understanding of such a theory as syndicalism. The fact is that sundry methods have been used which are also used in syndicalism, but that does not make the union syndicalistic."

"The term was really used to frighten the British trades unionists, but the British trades unionists now declare that their sympathy with the Irish workers has never slackened, and they have given expression to it in the generosity of their eventual support. The attempt is really to prejudice the movement by a name, just as the attempt has been made to prejudice it by declaring that we have never kept our agreements. A more absolute untruth could hardly have been given utterance to."

"Again and again I have challenged our opponents to produce a single agreement to which I, or any of the leaders of the men, have put our name, which has ever been infringed a hairsbreadth, and they have never produced a single one. On the other hand, they have again and again broken their faith with the men, and the men know it."

### Have Faith in Leaders

"The consequence of all this is that the men have absolute faith in their leaders, because they have discovered, something uncommon in Irish politics, that those leaders cannot be bought. Take the case of the Irish Worker, a poverty stricken little paper with a comparatively small circulation: We have been offered much more than the cost of producing the whole weekly edition for a full-page advertisement of drink; but money has never been, and never will be to us any temptation. We have refused that advertisement and many more of the same nature, and the Irish Worker will go on successfully without them."

"The Irish people," Mr. Larkin wound up, "have been described as happy-go-lucky. I should not describe them as

happy-go-lucky; I should describe them as hopeless. For centuries they have seen every effort to improve their holdings taken advantage of to increase their rent, and every effort to ameliorate their industrial surroundings rendered futile by political intrigue. The consequence is that they have grown up so indifferent to everything that they have been called happy-go-lucky."

"That indifference has, however, really been founded on hopeless despair. Now the despair is giving way to hope, because they are at last finding in the idea of education the means of reforming themselves as the prelude to reforming the conditions which beset them. The first great victory is being won over drink. The next battle will be for education, and in learning self-respect, self-restraint, and self-reliance, they are undertaking the real resurrection of Ireland, for Ireland will eventually be freed and become a nation, through the efforts of her people to overcome their own failings, and not through the intrigues of politicians."

## PROSPERITY OF INDIA SHOWN IN TRADE VOLUME

Export Increase of £12,000,000 Is Reported With an Advance in Imports From £92,000,000 to £107,000,000

### COUNTRY PROGRESSES

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India—In 1912-13 India fully shared in the world's prosperity, and the advance of imports and exports on the figures of the previous year shows a net increase of £27,000,000, the imports having risen from £92,000,000 to £107,000,000, and the exports from £152,000,000 to £164,000,000.

From a commercial point of view India is booming, and not only booming, but making steady progress. In the memory of some of the older civil servants who administer India, the volume of trade has increased from £84,000,000 per annum to £270,000,000.

Improved communications have made this possible, and during this period the mileage of railways has increased from 7300 to 33,000. During the past year these railways carried over 300,000,000 passengers and 70,000,000 tons of goods.

There are now five times as many miles of telegraph and twelve times as many telegraph officers. The post carries between forty and fifty times as many articles, and, during the past year, no less than 30 million pounds were remitted by money order, and 11 million pounds received in deposits. The last is a remarkable testimony to Indian opinion as to the stability of British rule, as a few years ago the deposits were very small, and the native of India is only now learning to deposit money with the government instead of burying it, as has been his custom from time immemorial. In addition to this, some of the great Indian chiefs are investing their hoarded wealth in the government paper.

There are definite signs of contentment, and undoubtedly the average material condition of the native of India has improved and is improving. The British have given India peace and prosperity, as is evidenced by roads, bridges, railways, canals, hospitals, universities and growing centers of commerce, such as the modern ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon and Karachi. The native of India is being admitted to a greater share in the administration of the country, and a large section of the people are definitely sharing in its prosperity.

The west has given India material prosperity and has tried to graft western ideas and education on the minds of Orientals, but they remain Orientals still. From the hustle of the west they would feign return to the repose and peace of the east, which is akin to their natures.

What has the west to give that can save India from this fate? The answer is Christianity. So far the natives of India who have been converted to Christianity are of the lower and uneducated classes and little or no attempt has been made to teach Christianity to those who are being more highly educated on western lines. The trend of that education is to make them dissatisfied with eastern religions, but, owing to all school and university education being on strictly secular lines, nothing has been put in place of the old religions. The result is that the educated class are growing up without religion. This state of things cannot continue. The educated young Indians of today are of many nationalities, but as a class they have one mutual characteristic—want of religion. It is on this body of educated Indians that the future of the country depends, and a basis of religion is as necessary to this class as to any other community."

## TWELFTH CENTURY CASTLE NEGLECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Castle of Petit-Vernet, which dates from the twelfth century and is full of historical and artistic interest to all those capable of appreciating it, is now, owing to the sale of the property on which it stands, in a state of neglect. Representations have been made to the Beaux-Arts urging the necessity of some steps being taken for the preservation of this castle, but so far nothing has been done.

## BERNE CONGRESS TAKES UP CHILD LABOR QUESTION

(Special to the Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—An international conference for the protection of workmen was held in Berne recently. This conference, to which 15 countries sent delegates, considered the two following questions: (1) A 10-hour day for women and children. (2) Restriction of the employment of boys for night work.

With regard to the second question, boys are employed in certain trades, such as glass making and many others, to do work at night which is considered trying even for men, in many cases, on account of the heat; and an international understanding on this point would be an enormous advantage to all the countries involved.

It is interesting to note that in 1904 the first treaty of this nature was signed, and it was between France and Italy. In 1905 the first of these international conferences met at Berne, and treaties were subsequently signed between 14 countries on these two subjects: (1) The employment of women in night work. (2) The manufacture and sale of white phosphorus matches.

Two commissions were formed by the above mentioned conference. Dr. Gaspard, the chief of the German delegates, being appointed president of the one which is to investigate and make a report on the employment of boys in night work, while the other, under the presidency of M. Millerand, will deal with the question of restricting the work of women and children to 10 hours a day.

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# Athletics Bat Tesreau Hard Early in the Third Game

## COLLINS AND BAKER AGAIN USE THEIR BATS TO GOOD ADVANTAGE AT NEW YORK

(Continued from page one)

so that the strongest fire may be concentrated on the advance.

McGraw faces the lost speed and fielding ability. The loss of Merkle, Myers and Snodgrass took these away. But Merkle unexpectedly returned to the game today. It was an in and out brand of weather. Shortly before play was called it was dark. This promised ideal conditions for Tesreau's fast pitching.

Manager Mack sent out Shawkey and Bush to warm up. Plank stood close by and watched their shots. Mack withheld the announcement of his battery until the last minute and then ran a Bush.

At 12:46 the sun broke through the clouds and for the first time since the series began was shining on the diamond when the players came out for batting practice at 12:51. The Athletics were the first to appear on the field, and they went about their work in a business-like fashion.

It was only a minute or two before the Athletics were followed by the Giants and a mighty cheer went up from the bleachers when Manager McGraw's men appeared.

At 1:35 the sun had again gone behind the clouds and it was dark but there did not appear to be any immediate prospect of rain. The upper tier of the grandstand was filling up slowly. It was hardly more than half full 25 minutes before time to start the game, but the fans were pouring in rapidly. The Giants went out for fielding practice at 1:37. Merkle was at first base but did not move with much freedom. Fast fielding by Herzog, Fletcher and Doyle brought rounds of applause from the stands.

With the announcement made by A. G. Herrmann, chairman of the national commission, at 11:30 this morning that the third game would be started at 2 o'clock unless a heavy rain occurred, the players of both teams assembled at their quarters shortly after noon and prepared for the contest.

The gates to the grounds were opened at 9:30 and those who had been waiting in line for a chance to purchase tickets to the unreserved sections of the field rapidly filled into the seats. At 11 o'clock, despite the unfavorable condition of the weather, there were some 7000 spectators already in their seats and a steady stream coming in at all the entrances.

Only one woman stood in the line last night and that was Mrs. John Brome of Albany. She was with her husband and they came prepared for the night and breakfast and dinner.

### Crowd Comes Early

As early as seven o'clock there were between 1000 and 1500 persons waiting in line outside the Polo grounds. A steady drizzle fell. At 6:30 a. m. Manager McGraw called Ground Keeper Fabian on the telephone and asked for a report as to the condition of the playing field. Fabian told him that the infield had been covered since Tuesday's game. A score of men went over the outfield last night, sopping up water and drying it out as much as possible. It was Fabian's opinion that if it did not rain any more, the field would be in better shape than was Shibe park yesterday. McGraw told Fabian the game would be played unless it rained more during the day.

In case of a postponement the Athletics and Giants would remain here until tomorrow or until the game could be played. McGraw today had Tesreau and Denares fresh and waiting. But the one point in the make-up of the Athletics on which doubt has been expressed had been reached. A postponement might make it possible for Manager Mack to evade the answer in the presentation of one of his younger pitchers in the park.

### Adverse Conditions

The Giants presented a front that makes the situation equally as uncertain for them. If the Giants win this world's series they will stand forth as remarkable players. No team has ever been forced to play through this annual October strife under such adverse conditions. Snodgrass has practically been out from the start and Shafer, an infielder, has played centerfield. Then came the loss of Merkle and Myers, which may keep both men out of the remaining games. McGraw is battling the Mack men with three regulars out of the lineup, two men playing out of their regular positions and will now have to rely on McLean, a second string catcher. Witte, the veteran pitcher, joined Shafer in the role of filling in the gaps yesterday. His work was brilliant, but it is Merkle's batting, even though it is only of a fair variety, that is needed.

The Giants were anxious for the battle to be resumed today. They believed they now had the "breaks" coming their way, and wanted to press the advantage. Although defeated by Bender, they hit him safely 11 times in the first game, and believed they could hit him again in a second endeavor.

### Players Praise Mathewson

The players can say nothing too good about the pitching of Mathewson, the dash of Herzog, the fielding of Burns, the stops by Fletcher and Witte's work at first yesterday. In that decisive ninth inning, with Strunk on third and Barry on second, Witte fielded Lapp's hard knock and shot it to McLean coolly, deliberately and with unerring aim. A fraction of a second's delay, a throw a

## Story in Figures of Great Game Between Mathewson and Plank

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Herzog, 3b.....	5	1	0	0	1	4	0	0
Doyle, 2b.....	4	0	0	0	3	5	2	0
Fletcher, ss.....	5	0	2	2	1	3	0	0
Burns, lf.....	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Shafer, cf.....	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murray, rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLean, c.....	4	0	2	2	5	1	0	0
Grant, p.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lapp, p.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Snodgrass, 1b.....	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Witte, p.....	2	0	0	0	13	3	0	0
Mathewson, p.....	3	1	2	2	1	3	0	0
Totals.....	37	3	7	7	30	20	2	0

	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	P.	O.	A.	E.
E. Murphy, cf.....	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Olding, lf.....	5	0	1	1	2	2	1	0
Collins, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	2	2	1	0
Baker, 3b.....	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
McInnis, 1b.....	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Strunk, cf.....	3	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
Barry, ss.....	4	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
Lapp, rf.....	4	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
Plank, p.....	4	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
Totals.....	38	0	8	8	30	6	2	0

\*Ran for McLean in tenth. \*\*Ran for Snodgrass in second.  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
New York, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-3  
Sacramento hits, Collins, Witte. Left on bases, New York 2, Philadelphia 30. Bases on balls, off Mathewson, off Plank 2. Hits by pitcher, by Plank, Doyle. Struck out by Mathewson 5, by Plank 6. Time, 2h. 25m. Umpires, Connolly at plate, Rieger on bases, Klein left field, Egan right field.

little too wide or a little too low would have meant the game.

There was only the widest sort of an outside chance that a postponement today would help the Giants, as Myers and Merkle are probably out of the game for the season.

That the followers of baseball in this metropolis have not lost any of the interest in the series which they manifested on the opening day was conclusively proved last night as there were a large number of persons standing in line for a chance to purchase some of the 30,000 unreserved tickets which were scheduled to go on sale at 8 o'clock this morning.

### Fans Are Confident

Local fans have not lost much of their confidence in the home players despite the fact that Merkle and Myers are not in condition and Marquard had failed to show up to expected form in Tuesday's game. Now that George Witte, the pitcher, has shown that he is capable of playing first base in championship style and McLean has proved to be a worthy substitute to Catcher Myers behind the bat, Giant sympathizers are confident that their team will be able to make as good a showing as if Manager McGraw were able to put his regular lineup on the field.

For world's championship battles it is doubtful if such a game has been played in previous years as that of Wednesday, when the two veteran pitchers of the teams faced each other in a grand pitchers' battle. Mathewson was in the box for the winners and he gave one of the finest exhibitions of pitching ever seen. He was steady at all times and while the Athletics found him for a number of hits, he proved unhitatable when his meat runs.

### Baker Strikes Out

There were two places in the contest where he showed his true greatness. One came early in the game when, with a man on second and third, he struck out Baker, the great home-run hitter. The other came in the ninth inning. Strunk had singled and Barry hit a ball to Doyle, which the New York captain threw wide and before the ball had been recovered Strunk was on third and Barry at second with no one out. It looked at this time as if the Athletics would easily win the game, as all they needed was one run, and a hit, error or fly to the outfield would bring it across. Right here Mathewson again showed his worth. He forced Lapp to hit a grounder to Witte, who made a remarkable recovery and threw out Strunk at the plate. Plank then hit a grounder and Barry was out at the plate. Murphy was then put out.

Not content with holding the Athletics in this inning against great odds, Mathewson proceeded to win his own game. McLean hit a single in the tenth and McGraw had Grant run for him. A sacrifice by Witte put him on second and Mathewson's fine hit brought Grant over the plate with the run that won the game although New York added two more before being retired. A great day for Mathewson and one that stamped him as one of the greatest pitchers of all times.

Next to Mathewson's work, that of Witte on first stood out most prominently. Witte has had little practice at the position, and is a left-handed pitcher, yet he took Merkle's place after Snodgrass had been forced to leave the lineup, and the pitcher played wonderful baseball. His stop of Lapp's hit in the ninth, which caught Strunk at the plate, was one of the finest plays of the day, and no less an expert than Manager McGraw said after the game that he did not think that any right-handed pitcher could have made it. The other feature of New York's playing was the fielding of Burns, who made two spectacular catches which saved runs.

For the Athletics Plank pitched a wonderful game. For nine innings he was invincible, and had his team given him the support it gave Bender Tuesday, he would have won easily. Murphy in the outfield contributed the fielding

## REPUBLICANS GET OUT BOOK ON THEIR ACTS

### PRES. GAFFNEY RELEASES FOUR

President James E. Gaffney of the Boston National League Baseball Club has begun the elimination of players from his squad preparatory to the season of 1914. Four men have been released. Lord goes to the Mobile club, which he will manage. Myers has been released outright to the Rochester club of the International league, indicating that the president of the Boston team looks forward to the best work possible from Charles Schmidt, the big left-hand first baseman.

Fred Smith goes to Mobile on an optional contract. He will play under Manager Lord and a close watch will be kept upon him with a view to recalling him should he develop as expected. Zinn is released to Rochester outright, from which team he was secured by Boston. The outfield for next season will embrace Connolly, Griffith, Zwillling and Gilbert. The last two have fine records for speed, fielding ability and hitting.

## HISTORIANS OF LYNN TO OPEN HEADQUARTERS

Remodeled Building on Green Street Will Be Dedicated to Uses of Society—Modern Outside, Colonial Inside

### FIREMEN HAVE ROOM

LYNN, Mass.—New quarters of the Lynn Historical Society at 125 Green street will be dedicated at 8 o'clock this evening with appropriate ceremonies. The building was erected in 1838 by Daniel Hyde and Williams Mills, carpenters, and they owned and occupied the double house. The house and land constitutes about 8000 square feet, and the building is about 40 feet square with a large garden in the rear. There are two ells to the house and two driveways.

For the past year workmen have been remodeling the house until it now has the appearance of a modern structure on the outside, while the interior is colonial. The entrance hall gives into an assembly hall, a dignified colonial room that extends from side to side of the house.

The platform and desk in this room face the entrance. The stairway leading to the upper rooms is on the left side of the entrance hall. Also at the left of the entrance hall is the council room, with an interesting wall paper after a Chippendale pattern, representing Cincinnati called from the plow. The general room is to the right of the main entrance. This wall paper is of the old English pattern. The wall paper of the main entrance is a replica of one in the Endicott mansion at Danvers, Mass. The entrance also contains portraits, cornices, pillars and other valued articles owned by the society.

One of the upper rooms, called the firemen's room, is devoted to pictures and relics of the handiwork of day of Lynn. The ladies' room is on the second floor. The third floor is arranged for storage purposes, and on the ground floor is a new kitchen. The society was organized in April, 1897.

The dedication program will be: Invocation by the Rev. Arthur E. Harriman, D. D.; prayer: report of the employing committee, William E. Dorman, secretary; minutes; "Historical Priorities in Lynn," Charles Jephtha Hill Woodbury; address, Samuel W. McCall; address by George H. Newhall, mayor of Lynn.

### S. S. RANGER IS NEAR PORT BUT HELD BY A FOG

Completing her annual cruise to foreign waters with 97 young cadets who are receiving instructions in navigation, the Massachusetts nautical schoolship Ranger, Capt. Charles N. Atwater, is expected to arrive in port this afternoon or tomorrow morning, according to a wireless message received by the commissioners of the school today.

Captain Atwater said that at 10:30 a. m. the Ranger was 12 miles from Boston lights in the dense fog and that he would bring his vessel to anchor alongside the lights until the weather cleared.

Soon after casting anchor off Rowe's wharf, the Ranger will be inspected by the members of the nautical school commission, including Rear Admiral John F. Merry, chairman; John Read, Capt. W. E. McKay and Secretary William H. Dimick. Following inspection the cadets will be granted leave to visit their respective homes after an absence of more than four months.

Since the Ranger left port May 31, she has visited the Azores islands, Cadiz, Spain; Algiers, Naples, Leghorn, Marseilles, Barcelona, Gibraltar, Madeira and Bermuda, which place she left Oct. 6 for Boston.

## Publication Is Appeal to the Voters on What the Party Did in the Legislature During the Last Session

### PRAISE SELVES HIGHLY

Copies of the Republican campaign handbook, the purpose of which is "to bring to the attention of the voters of Massachusetts the work accomplished for the benefit of all the people of Massachusetts by the Republican Legislature of 1913," were distributed today at Republican state headquarters, 18 Tremont street.

This booklet of 29 pages and of a size convenient for slipping into one's side pocket was issued by the Republican Club of Massachusetts. It was prepared by a committee of leading Republican members of the Legislature.

The booklet says in part: Upon the manner in which those promises have been kept the party must now depend for continued confidence and support.

The voters have a right to ask whether those promises have been kept. They have a right to ask whether the Republican party in the Massachusetts Legislature has kept faith with the people.

And they have a right to an honest answer.

The answer to those questions is that the Republican party has embodied in law some of the most humane progressive legislation ever enacted by any state.

## MR. BIRD HAS BIG FITCHBURG RALLY TODAY

Progressive Candidate for Governor Rushes Into Northern Worcester County on His Stumping Tour of the State

### DECLINES TO DEBATE

Journeying northward from Ware early today, Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor, started on his tour of northern Worcester county, speaking first at the town of Enfield and the villages of Greenwich, Prescott and Pelham which are in Hampshire county.

Dana is the first town to be invaded in Worcester county, the campaigners going then to Petersham, Phillipston, Templeton, Winchendon, Ashburnham, Ashby, West Townsend, Townsend Harbor and Lunenburg before night fall. The big rallies of the day will be in Fitchburg and Leominster. Gardner will be omitted today as Mr. Bird spoke there on his trip westward.

## CARMEN UNABLE TO FIND OUT WHO MAKES "L" RAISES

Efforts of John P. Feeney, counsel for the Boston Street Carmen's Union, to find out who sanctioned raises to employees of the Boston Elevated after these had been recommended by their overseers proved of no avail today when he examined several witnesses placed on the stand for the company. His queries were usually met with the answer that the men who recommended the increases only knew those whom they referred them and did not know who passed finally upon them.

James H. Canning, a carpenter, who has been employed by the company for four years and nine months testified that when he started he had \$15.60 a week and that now he received \$15.56. He asked for an increase and was told the matter would be taken up later. As yet he had received no raise. Frederick F. Low for the company gave a reason for this reduction.

Hugh Turner, another carpenter, said that 25 years ago he received \$15.30 a week and that 12 years ago he got an increase to \$16.85; some time afterwards he was transferred to the building department with a salary of \$15.56.

Charles Doty, shop superintendent, said that he did not know what authority gave the final decision on proposed increases for employees.

## WORK BEGINS ON COURT OF REVIEW

Work started yesterday on the Columbus day court of review, from Temple place to Boylston street. The equally distinctive scheme which is to appear on Temple place, by cooperation of the business houses there, will also be begun soon.

## REPUBLICANS ARE STIRRED BY BENTON REPORT

### FOSS PAPERS FILED

State aid for farmers in reforestation and unrestricted immigration except in the case of undesirables were the chief subjects of the address of Mr. Bird at the wind-up rally of yesterday's campaigning at Ware. About 500 persons attended this meeting.

Mr. Bird has written to Congressman Gardner declining to join him at a rally in Faneuil hall. Mr. Bird takes exception to the statement in the congressman's invitation: "All I ask is one hour in which to comment on your candidacy. Except during the one hour for which I ask, I hope to be able to avoid attacking you personally throughout the campaign."

Commenting on this in his reply, Mr. Bird says in part: "If I had no engagements I would not join you in any affair which would lower the dignity of Massachusetts campaigns for Governor. My regard for the intelligence of the voters and my duty to my state forbid me to contribute to the spectacle of two candidates for high office meeting on an historic platform for an attack of personalities, as you propose. I have not descended to personalities, and I do not intend to do so."

In his speech at Ware Mr. Bird said in part:

"There are 2,000,000 acres of land in Massachusetts that ought to be reforested. The best experts have agreed that from one acre of land reforested in Massachusetts there should be an income of \$10. If the 2,000,000 acres were forested the income would be \$20,000,000. The present laws encourage the land owner to cut down his trees rather than to let them grow to maturity, by the unjust system of taxation."

"The state should help out in this matter. If the state finds it profitable to spend \$9,000,000 on Boston harbor, why should it not find it profitable to help western Massachusetts build up its forests?"

The Progressives have scheduled the following rallies outside of the Bird tour for tonight:

At Natick, Tontine hall, at 8 o'clock. Speakers, C. H. McIntire, candidate for county commissioner of Middlesex county, and Philip Clark, candidate for district attorney of Middlesex county.

At Haverhill, Progressive headquarters, 100 Merrimack street. Speakers, Arthur L. Nason, Progressive candidate for senator from the fourth Essex district, and Arthur M. Huddell.

## BOSTON HARBOR IS DESERTED BY STEAMSHIPS

October promises to be the busiest single month in the history of the port immigration service, with 20 big steamers due here from foreign ports bringing, according to conservative estimates compiled by Olaf L. Root, immigration inspector, about 16,000 passengers.

For the first time in months the Boston waterfront today is almost deserted by steamers, the condition along the coast delaying many vessels in making port. East Boston, Mystic and Hosiery Tunnel docks are empty.

Among the liners due here are the Lancia and Sackem from Liverpool, both in the bay; the Kingstorian from London, the Borderer from Hamburg and the Amsteldyk from Rotterdam. In the lower harbor are many coastwise coal vessels awaiting favorable conditions to come up the harbor to their discharging berths.

Among the transatlantic liners due here this month are three from the Mediterranean, eight from Liverpool, two from Hamburg, two from Glasgow, two from Antwerp and one from Bremen. Two are due at Providence which comes under the jurisdiction of the local immigration force.

## FISH PRICES HIGH; COD REACHES TOP

Codfish, the great food staple of New England, sold for 18 1/2 cents per pound to T wharf dealers, the highest quotation since the record prices of last February. T wharf fishermen also received 9 1/2 cents for haddock, another unusually high price. Fresh groundfish is scarce along the coast and fishermen attribute the record price to this and unfavorable conditions on the grounds preventing fishing.

## COLLECTOR OF PORT RESIGNS WASHINGTON—President Wilson to- day received the resignation of John Purroy Mitchell, collector of the port of New York, but took under advisement the question of his successor.

MRS. LA FOLLETTE COMING HERE  
Mrs. Robert La Follette of Wisconsin, wife of Senator La Follette is expected in Boston to speak at a meeting of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government in Huntington hall, Oct. 21.

## BANKERS' STAND IS REPORTED TO WASHINGTON

### MR. WILSON ADVISED

WASHINGTON—Administration representatives are disinclined to comment on the resolutions adopted yesterday by the American Bankers Association at Boston. At the White House it was said that the President was interested in the attitude of the bankers, but did not care to say anything about their action.

From other sources, it is learned that the administration is inclined to the belief that the Boston convention was largely influenced in its action by the big banks of New York city, which, it is said, used their influence among bankers generally over the country to secure the adoption of resolutions opposing the administration currency bill.

It is understood that there are in the White House files hundreds of letters from country bankers in all sections of the country indorsing the pending bill, and from some of the big city bankers to a similar effect. These letters, it is understood, convince the President that the bankers as a class are not opposed to the bill, as the action in Boston yesterday would seem to indicate, but that many of them approve of its principal features.

## ARE TO BE OPENED BY RAILROAD

CHICAGO—Announcement has just been made by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company of the opening Oct. 13 to 25 of the land comprised in the former Ft. Niobrara military reservation in Cherry county, Nebraska. Registrations must be made at Valentine, Neb., says the Record-Herald. The land to be opened comprises 15,040 acres in 94 tracts of 160 acres each and about 29,440 acres of about 46 tracts of 640 acres each.

Applications for registration for the Ft. Niobrara lands must be at Valentine, Neb.

Any person may register for the Ft. Niobrara lands who is qualified to make entry under the general provisions of the homestead laws, or under the Kinkaid homestead laws.

## ARGENTINE BEEF MAY LOWER PRICE

Several meat dealers in the market district today declared that the direct shipment of 500 tons of meat from the Argentine Republic, which has just been arranged for, should have the effect of reducing the prices of cheaper cuts from 3 1/2 to 4 cents a pound wholesale and as much retail. It is said that frozen beef is to be bought wholesale for 9 cents and the chilled beef for 10 cents a pound.

### BANK TO INCREASE STOCK

DETROIT—Stockholders of the Detroit Savings Bank have given unanimous approval to increasing the capital stock of the institution from \$400,000 to \$750,000, says the Free Press.

## FORD HALL MEETINGS ARE OPEN FOR SEVENTH SEASON

Complete Program of Speakers and Subjects Are Announced for the Year—Monthly Symposiums on Subjects of General Interest a Feature

Ford hall meetings begin their seventh season, Sunday evening, Oct. 19, with an address by John Graham Brooks on "Before Socialism—What?" Professor Brooks' answer to his own question is that cooperation must precede socialism. The music will be supplied by the Boston Newsboys' band, 25 pieces.

Prof. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia, lecturing on "The Family of the Future," comes to Ford hall Oct. 26, and Mary Antin, discussing "The American Gospel Day by Day," is scheduled for Nov. 2.

Monthly symposiums on subjects of interest are to be a feature of the Ford hall meetings this year, and on Nov. 9 will come the first of these, the topic being "Modern Publicity," which will be divided as follows: "Advertising and Religion," by William Shaw of the Christian Endeavor World; "Advertising and Democracy," by George B. Gallup of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, and "Advertising and Economics," by George W. Hopkins, publicity manager for the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York will on Nov. 16 discuss "What's Wrong With the Jew?" Peter Clark Macfarlane of New York on Nov. 23 will treat the topic "The Courage to Attack," and Paul Moore Strayer, a Presbyterian minister of Rochester, N. Y., will give the address Nov. 30, his subject being "How to Socialize a Competitive World."

Norman Hapgood, editor of Harper's Weekly, speaks Dec. 7 on "The Social Function of the Modern Drama," on Dec.

## SUFFRAGE CLUBS NOT TO GREET MRS. PANKHURST

### CLUBS TAKE NO PART

Officially the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government and the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 585 Boylston street, are taking no part in plans for the reception of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who is to speak at an independent meeting in Tremont Temple Nov. 13. However, many individual members of both associations are cooperating with Miss Emily Pierson of Cromwell, Conn., who is now in Boston making arrangements for the first Boston meeting. Miss Pierson was appointed by Miss Joan Wickham, Mrs. Pankhurst's representative in the United States.

A committee made up of these independent Boston suffragists was appointed yesterday which included Mrs. F. H. Williams, Miss Ruth Willis, Mrs. Otto Folin, Mrs. R. D. Hasbrouck, Miss Agnes Ryan, Miss Alice Blackwell, Mrs. L. J. Johnson, Mrs. H. S. Luskomb, Mrs. Gertrude Newell, Miss Mary Gay, Miss Mabel Willard and Miss Louise Grout.

The attitude of the two associations toward Mrs. Pankhurst and militancy were stated this morning by Mrs. Emma J. Hutchins, secretary of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, as follows: "Mrs. Pankhurst's coming to Boston is not a paramount issue in the question of suffrage in Massachusetts. Though we all acknowledge Mrs. Pankhurst's consecration to the cause of suffrage and admire her character and ability, we realize that militant methods are not necessary in the United States to gain woman suffrage. Many of our members, however, sympathize with Mrs. Pankhurst's methods and from study of the suffrage situation abroad believe that there is no other way possible for English women to gain the vote. They also recognize that the suffrage cause has been greatly advanced all over the world through the militant movement."

There are also many members in both associations, it is learned, some of them on the boards, such as Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, one of the directors of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park, secretary of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, who believes that women who are attempting to gain the power to make laws should never break them even to gain a purpose, that militancy is always unlawful, and wrong and that political reformation should come through growth, not through rebellion and destruction of property.

Since the members of the associations hold different opinions on the subject it has been voted to allow each individual member to do as she likes in regard to Mrs. Pankhurst, independent of the association.



# Mothers to Meet at Gloucester

State Branch of National Congress and Parent-Teacher Associations Open Three-Day Session With Reception

## SCHOOLS TO CLOSE

GLoucester, Mass.—The Massachusetts branch of the national congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher associations opens its three-day meetings here tonight. Beginning with a reception at 7 o'clock at the city hall, it will continue all day Friday and Saturday. The Gloucester schools will close to allow the teachers an opportunity to attend the sessions.

Among the special guests invited to the reception are Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. George O. Jenkins, state regent for Massachusetts; Mrs. Frederic Schoff, national president of the congress; Mrs. D. O. Mears, national vice-president; Mrs. E. C. Baldwin, president Worcester Women's Welfare League; Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston schools; R. O. Small, assistant state commissioner of education; Mrs. John B. Moore, president of New Hampshire branch; Mrs. Henry Harman, president of Vermont branch; Mrs. Dwight K. Bartlett, president of Rhode Island branch; Mrs. S. L. Mott, president of Connecticut branch and Mrs. N. E. Bragg, organizer for Maine.

At 7:45 o'clock tonight the public exercises will be opened by the singing of the Massachusetts song, written originally for the Daughters of the American Revolution, but especially adapted for the Massachusetts Congress. After the invocation by the Rev. P. H. Williams, mayor Harry C. Foster and the Gloucester superintendent of schools, Freeman Putney, will welcome the guests and Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, the state president, will respond.

A contrast solo by Miss Helen Grinnell Mears will be followed by an address by the national president, Mrs. Frederic Schoff, on the subject "Our Country's Call to the Homes of America." The singing by a double quartette of Sullivan's "Birds in the Night" comes next on the program, after which the new assistant commissioner of education, R. O. Small, will speak on "The Home School and the School Home."

## SUFFRAGISTS OF NORTH SHORE IN LARGE MEETING

MANCHESTER, Mass.—A well-attended meeting of the equal suffragists here was held at town hall Wednesday night, at which Miss Louie R. Standwood gave a brief outline of the movement. She refuted the impression that the banner of the suffragists was red and that there was any alliance between the suffragists and socialists. She based her hope for getting suffrage in Massachusetts on the help of the Progressive party.

Mrs. Martha Shute then read a paper, Miss Maud Wood Park, the principal speaker, advanced many arguments why women should vote.

At the close of her remarks opportunity to ask questions was given. In reply to the question from Mrs. Henry L. Higginson, "Will the ideal Governor be a woman?" she replied that none of the suffrage states have elected a woman Governor, and in many of the states the women, though having the ballot, are not eligible to hold office.

## CAPT. M'DONALD ASKS TO RETIRE

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Because his duties as letter carrier take up so much of his time, Capt. A. J. McDonald of company D, second regiment, has applied for retirement. Captain McDonald has served in the state guard for the past nineteen years. The members of the company will later elect a captain for the company.

## BOSTON RECTOR IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOUSE OF DEPUTIES

NEW YORK.—By a vote of 242 to 250 the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity church, Boston, low church candidate, was elected Wednesday afternoon president of the house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The contest between Dr. Mann and Dr. W. T. Manning, rector of Trinity church, New York, was looked upon as the first test of voting strength between high church and low church factions, although the personal qualifications of the candidates and not the question of church differences were emphasized in speeches made in seconding the nominations.

The duties and powers of president of the house of deputies are much the same as those of the speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress.

The election of Dr. Mann was regarded by members of the low church party as a substantial victory. One result of the vote, some of them declared, would be that the question of changing the denominational name to the American Catholic church probably would not be

## HEBREW WOMEN OF NEW ENGLAND PLAN ASSOCIATION

Providence Organization to Hold Big Mass Meeting Sunday at Which Clubs Will Be Banded

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Young Women's Hebrew Association is getting ready for a big convention in this city on next Sunday, to be held to form a New England association.

The local association will act as hostess to the several associations of Boston, East Boston, Chelsea, Cambridge, Lynn, Quincy, Brockton, Fall River, Taunton, Haverhill, New Bedford, Portland and other smaller New England cities, which will send delegates to the meeting to be held at 27 Westminster street.

On Sunday evening a mass meeting will be held at the Empire theater, and prominent men are being asked to give addresses. On Monday night the convention will close with a ball in Infantry hall.

The Providence Y. W. H. A. is directing all its efforts toward insuring the success of this project, and if successful, to Providence will be due the credit of engineering the Associated Y. W. H. A. into existence.

## RAILROAD QUESTIONS PERSIST

Editorial Observation of New State Board Commends the Member Who "Wants to Know"

WHEN the old Massachusetts railroad commission was transformed to a public service board by a turn of the legislative machinery, there was anticipation that it would become a freer tribunal for inquiry. It could not be expected to afford radical departures, as there were brought along the three members of the old board to be a majority of the new. Governor Foss had two members to add and he appears to have tried to keep up a balance between the conservative and the radical by balancing his appointment of George W. Anderson, a vigorous free lance, by the selection of Everett E. Stone of Springfield, whose former official position with Boston & Albany and long association with the railroads as a constructor was to be regarded as making his inclination quite towards them.

The board immediately plunged into long hearings on the merits of the New Haven's \$97,000,000 loan, and there was given an opportunity to judge of its disposition, as well as of the leanings of its individual members. Its division by two to two on certain questions that arose during the hearing gave to the arrival of the fifth member a peculiar interest. Since he came to his chair there has arisen the question of the granting the right to the Hampden railroad to issue bonds, and incidentally the board has again shown its division, with the result that Mr. Stone appears to align himself on the cautious side, although in the issue in hand he was in practical agreement with Chairman McLeod, the companion of Mr. Anderson in the previous equal division.

Such evidence as is thus supplied appears to give the board a clear conservative majority and to make it promise none too well the defense of the public as against the railroad interest, if the two become engaged in a difference. So long, however, as Mr. Anderson remains there will at least be the assurance that matters will not pass without full inquiry. His questioning has a way of going to the root of matters, and he is not disposed to permit the placing of bounds upon investigation.

To some men persistent questioning is insufferable. They are impatient with the man who consumes time and causes inconvenience by demanding the last bit of information. One of the members of this commission indicated his discomfort over the pursuit of the ultimate fact during the bond hearing by taking down his hat and leaving the room. It is not

placed before the convention. High church delegates asserted on the other hand that the vote was too close to give any indication as to what course legislation would take.

Dr. Manning, upon learning of his defeat, moved to have the election of Dr. Mann made unanimous. This was done, and the balloting for secretary was begun. Dr. Henry Antistice of New York was elected. His was the only nomination.

The house of bishops concurred an executive business meeting late Wednesday. Bishop Boyd Vincent of Southern Ohio was elected chairman and Dr. Samuel Hart of Connecticut re-elected secretary.

The convention sermon preached Wednesday morning by Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts dealt mainly with the subject of religious education. The cathedral of St. John the Divine, in which the convention is being held, was filled at the opening exercises and more than 1000 were unable to gain admittance. Of the 115 bishops 113 are present.

## SOUTHBORO, MASS., IS TO GET FREE LIBRARY BY WILL

SOUTHBORO, Mass.—Construction of a free public library to be known as the Robinson memorial library is provided according to the will of Mrs. Charlotte R. Robinson filed Wednesday.

She leaves to the trustees, Charles F. Choate and W. B. Fay, the location, design and construction of the library, but proposes it be on her home estate on Main street in Southboro, but a codicil of the will provides that after the demise of her brother, F. S. Rice, W. B. Fay is to have her home estate. The estate is valued at \$20,000.

## POLICE TRIAL IN NEW YORK CENTER

NEW YORK.—Five hundred training school, young policemen will go to work in the most difficult New York city district next week, according to announcement made at police headquarters. It will be the first time they have ever done police work.

Every policeman, excepting Inspector Dwyer and the captains and lieutenants in the district bounded by Fifth avenue, Forty-second street, the Hudson river and One Hundred and Tenth street will be transferred and these new men go on duty there.

## GERMAN WAR JUBILEE HELD IN ST. LOUIS

Academical Celebration Marks Centennial of Liberation—Turnerfest Links Columbia and Fatherland Amid Enthusiasm

## ANGLICISM PROTESTED

ST. LOUIS.—With a patriotic program the centennial celebration of the German war of liberation was formally opened here Wednesday night at the Coliseum which was filled with 15,000 persons. In an academical celebration, as the committee on arrangements termed it, traits peculiarly German in two arts, singing and turning, were presented on a large scale, representing many of the periods in German history when Napoleon's battle-scarred legions were driven from German soil a hundred years ago.

Singing and exercises after the fashion of Frederick Ludwig Jahn, who prepared the young men of Germany for the successful struggle against the Corsican conqueror, were the features of the program. A mass chorus of 1200 trained voices sang Kremer's "Dankgebet." Other musical numbers included some which originated during the war of liberation.

Living pictures representing the war of 1813-15 depicting scenes of the struggle for supremacy between Napoleon the Great and Europe were an added feature. Several hundred persons participated.

A tableau by the Turners, showing American and German soldiers saluting Columbia and Germany was much applauded.

The delegates to the biennial convention of the national German-American alliance were guests at the celebration. In its closing session the convention declared its sympathy with the movement for Irish home rule. Several members spoke in protest against what they described as unfair treatment of German affairs by American newspapers printed in the English language. Formal protest was recorded against the reported speech of Ambassador Page in London, in which he was quoted as saying that American is an English-speaking country and would always remember the motherland in language and customs.

Plans for the establishment of a national German theater are to be perfected by a committee, consisting of Hans Weniger, Philadelphia; Walter E. Briggs, Vancouver, B. C.; and Victor Neuhans, Denver, who is to be general manager of the proposed theater.

The following officers were elected: President, C. J. Hexamer, Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Joseph Keller, Indianapolis; John Tjarks, Baltimore; John Meersch, St. Paul; John Herman, San Francisco; A. P. Scheurmann, Kansas City, Mo.; Leo Stern, Milwaukee; Dr. F. H. Demasch, Oregon; secretary, Adolph Timm, Philadelphia; treasurer, Hans Weniger, Philadelphia; financial secretary, Hermann Weder, Philadelphia; San Francisco was awarded 1915 convention.

## STORE NEWS

George E. Swett, formerly of the Shepard Company of Providence, and more recently connected with the R. H. White Company, is now located with the Shepard and Norwell Company as floor manager.

E. H. Leonard, who is well known to the advertising departments of the stores of this city, and who resigned from Everybody's store about a year ago to become publicity director and sales manager for L. Dimond & Co. of Providence, has resigned to enter similar work for independent houses throughout the country. His work will also include the drilling of salespeople. Mrs. Leonard, who was at one time a merchandise manager for the Gilchrist Company, in company with Mr. Leonard is spending two weeks in New York and Philadelphia studying the large stores.

A. Rhody of the decorating department of A. Shuman & Co., is receiving congratulations on the decorations of the exterior of the Shuman Corner, in honor of the bankers' convention. Bunting in the colors of the association as well as red, white and blue are used in the decorations and a large canvas bearing the words, "Welcome Thirty-ninth Annual Convention of the American Bankers Association" is placed on the octagon corner.

Buyers in New York this week include C. W. Conklin of R. H. Stearns & Co., T. J. Graham and H. J. Gibbs of the R. H. White Company, A. E. Finney and R. F. Clarke of the Jordan Marsh Company and W. R. Clark and Mrs. A. Miliken of the William Filene's Sons Company.

B. U. CLASS MAKES RECORD The school of theology, Boston University, opened yesterday with the largest enrolment in its history, a total of 223 students being registered.

## SMALL ARMS FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Heavy shipments of firearms are being sent to Central America by the Iver Johnson Arms & Cycle Works of this place. It is said that while many guns have been included in the shipments to Central America, a large number of revolvers have been in the shipments.

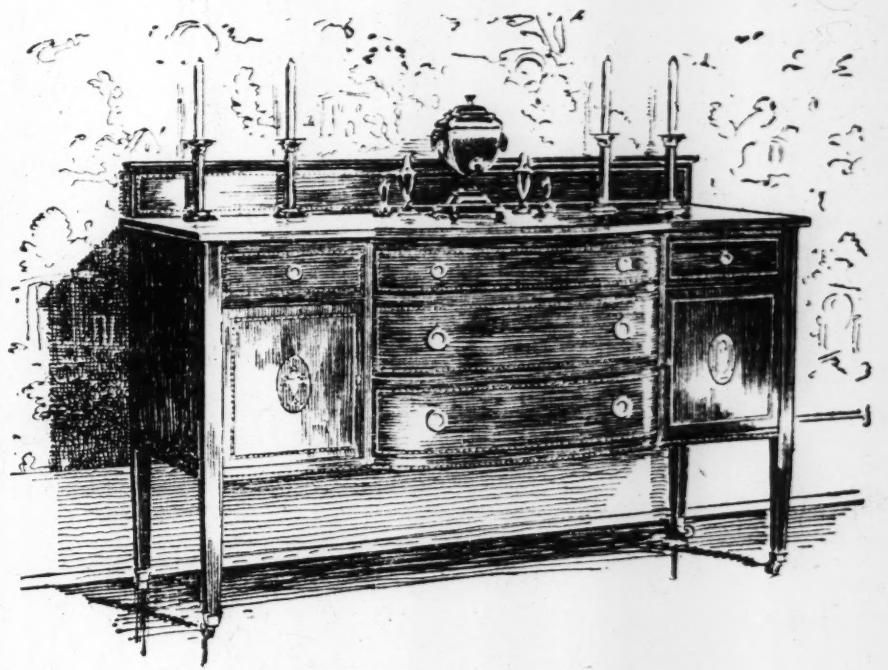
J. Lovell Johnson announces that within a short time the first double-barreled shotguns that the company has made will be turned out and will become a regular product of the factory.

## ARTILLERY CORPS COMPLETES HIKE

HULL, Mass.—The 12 companies of the coast artillery corps, U. S. A., arrived at Ft. Revere Wednesday afternoon, completing their 25-mile hike from Bridgewater.

The companies will be taken to their respective stations at Fts. Andrews, Warren and Strong today in the government boats.

At Paine's



## FOR IMMEDIATE NEEDS

The furniture produced in our shop is of the highest order of excellence. Our workmen will execute a period reproduction or a special design in a manner scarcely to be equalled in this country.

But such work requires time. Where the need is immediate, we are able almost invariably to satisfy the most exacting requirements from the furniture on our floors.

Our guarantee on every piece is assurance of the finest workmanship and material.

No piece of furniture, even though made to special order, could be of more graceful design or finer workmanship than the sideboard shown above. In beautifully grained mahogany with delicate inlay. Price \$115.

## PAINE FURNITURE CO.

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

## OPPOSITION TO ORRS ISLAND BRIDGE ROUTED

County Commissioners Render Decision Tending to Insure Early Building of Structure

PORTLAND, Me.—Decision was rendered by the county commissioners quashing opposition to the building of a bridge from Orrs island to Bailey island in the town of Harpswell, and the construction of the bridge which residents of the two islands have worked for during a long period of years is now practically assured.

The decision denies the petition of certain citizens of Harpswell asking the commissioners to discontinue the public way, including the proposed bridge, which it was alleged the selectmen of the town had unreasonably refused to discontinue.

Before the hearing on the petition was held the town had voted to build the bridge and authorized the selectmen to raise \$28,000 for that purpose, a special meeting of the town had refused to rescind this action, and there were in the hands of the selectmen several bids for the work falling well under the limit of cost by the town.

## PARCEL POST PROGRESS CITED

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield Wednesday afternoon, in an address which he made before the members of the New England Shoe Wholesalers Association at Youngs hotel, described the progress of the parcel post system in this country.

Mr. Mansfield said that in his opinion books should be admitted to the parcel post. The breaking of fragile parcels is the greatest difficulty which has been encountered so far, he stated. He proposed the marking of such packages and the carrying of them in special sacks. The average net cost of delivery in this district has been 1½ cents per package. President John S. Kent of the New England Shoe and Leather Association also spoke.

ART SOCIETY TO ISSUE MAGAZINE MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—An art magazine to be published quarterly will be issued by the Minnesota Art Society, says the Journal.

## OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE BOOKS

27 & 29 Bromfield St., Boston

## GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE SUIT AWAITS DECISION ON POLICY

WASHINGTON.—Touching the proposed course of action of the United States against the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the so-called "Bell Telephone Trust," N. C. Kingsbury, vice president of the company, had a conference with Attorney-General McReynolds Wednesday. Plans for an anti-trust suit are now believed held in abeyance for the present.

Before his visit to the attorney-general, Mr. Kingsbury was at the interstate commerce commission, which is expected to report its opinion of whether the best policy for the government to pursue to

ward the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is to regulate it, compel competition under the Sherman law or approve its acquisition and operation by the government.

Suit is pending in Portland, Ore., to separate the main company from its Pacific coast holdings. This suit will determine the applicability of the Sherman law to telephone companies which do a much greater portion of business within a state than between the states, which some economists call "a natural monopoly," and which some lawyers hold is not barred by the anti-trust act.

By REV. WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE, C.S.B.

A Member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship

In the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets

BACK BAY, BOSTON

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, 1913, at Eight O'clock

You and Your Friends are Cordially Invited to Be Present

## Monitor Readers Should Know This

In its editorial columns the Monitor never discriminates in its news treatment between advertisers and non-advertisers, either in what it says, in the way it says it, or in what it does not say.

There is no subtle influence exercised on the editorial department.

The Monitor reader may trust the news and he may trust the advertisement, knowing one is not colored by the other.



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## FRENCH COOKS TASTE FOODS

"We French people taste food as we prepare it. You seldom taste a dish in the process of the making," said the French cook to the American housekeeper, who was extolling the cooking of his land.

"You go by rule, not by taste. I have watched cooks in this country prepare water for boiling potatoes by simply throwing some salt in. The French cook would not think of doing this. He would put a little salt in the water, then he would taste as he added more until the water was just salty enough.

"In making soup, preparing a sauce, cooking vegetables, etc., it is always the same rule—flavors added in small quantities, then more added until the cook's taste is satisfied.

"A French cook would never put a rake into the oven without tasting the dough. A recipe to us is simply a general guide, to be tuned to the taste of the cook. That is one reason why there is so much individuality in French cooking and why when you go about in French homes the food at one hostess' table does not taste just like that at her neighbor's. That is why inns and hotels in France are so renowned for a 'specialite de la maison'.

"Another thing that amazes me in the kitchens over here is the way you cook things so quickly. If I had in a general way to tell the difference between the French and the American kitchen I should say that we let things simmer while you boil them.

"And, oh, why do you cook so much in water, which makes so many things insipid? It is the way you have with most vegetables—throw them into boiling water with some salt. Why do you not vary this monotony by cooking vegetables in fine clear stock? Have you tasted string beans cooked in stock? I've an idea you'll not cook them in water after trying them that way.

"And then try steaming vegetables instead of boiling them. Put them in a colander over a pot of boiling water and steam them until tender, then butter and season. Carrots like that are delicious. French cooks laugh at American water cooking."—New York Press.

## HOME HELPS

If a little thick cream is added to cake icing, it will not crack when cut.

If cabbages or cauliflower are tied in a piece of cheesecloth when cooking they will keep their shape and can be handled easily.

Carrots and beets should be cooked whole, then sliced.

Brooms, mops and dusters with handles should be fitted with screw eyes and hung up on a hook, which can be fastened to a shelf board or on the wall. This will keep them off the floor and prevent rounding and spoiling the fibers.—Chicago Evening Post.

## BASKET COUCHING

Frill basket couching is used as a border and gives a very handsome finish, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is worked over one heavy cord and the floss is carried back and forth over it, making a curved edge on each side of the foundation. The floss is laid in two strands and the strands are stitched down, a stitch over each strand along the foundation line. The effect produced is that of a little scallop on each side of the heavy foundation cord.

## APRON MADE ALL IN ONE PIECE

Requires only a single button for closing

THE protective apron that also is a becoming one must find a ready place. This one adds to these advantages complete simplicity. It is made all in one piece and requires only a single button and buttonhole for the closing. The patch pockets are a convenience.

The cap is a simple one in mob style and the sleeves are full and drawn up by means of elastic or tape.

The complete outfit is genuinely protective and, at the same time, is attractive. Simple washable materials are the correct ones, gingham, percale, lawn and the like.

For the medium size, the apron will require 4½ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36 inches wide.

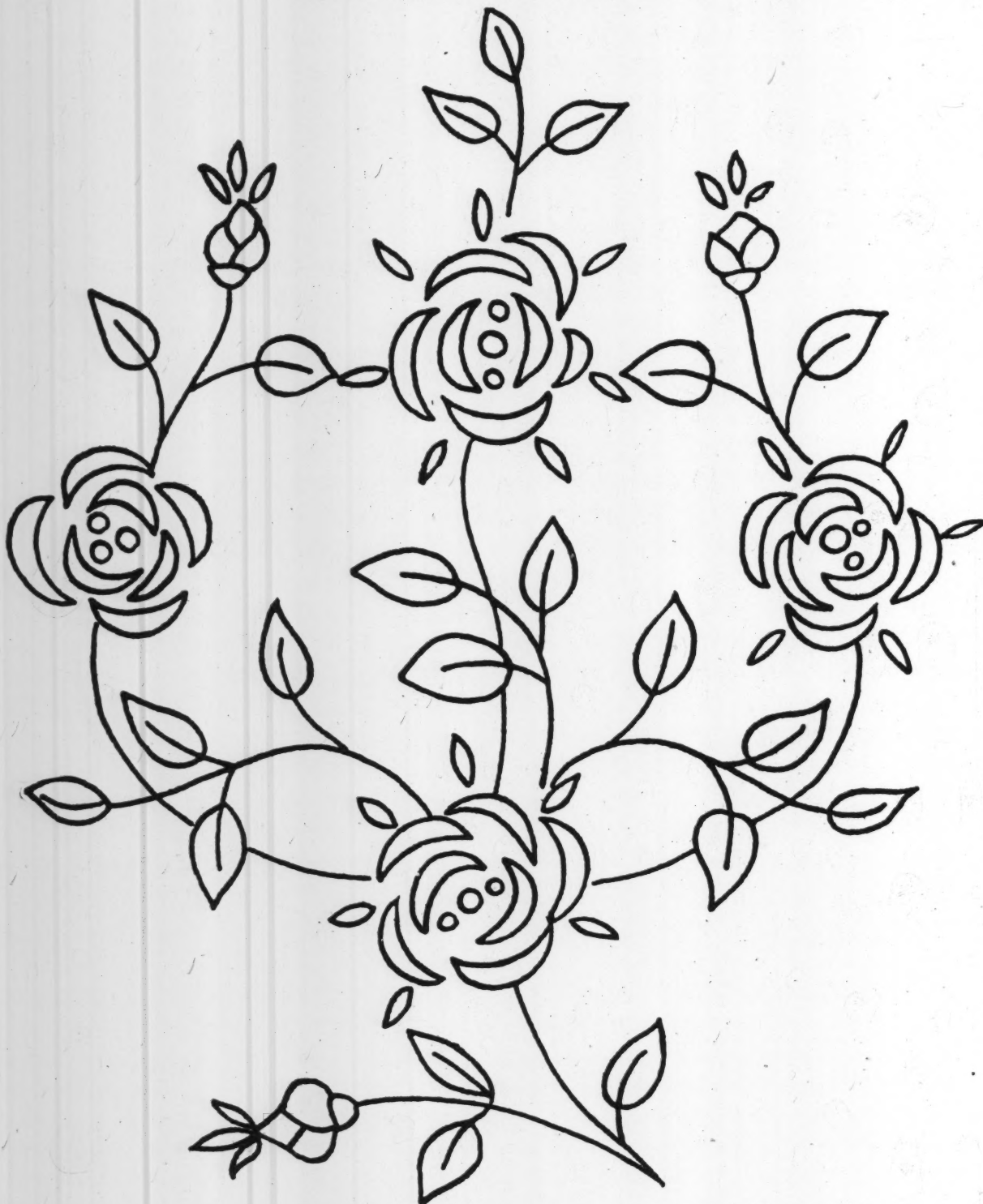
The pattern (7968) is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## SHADES OF GRAY

Gray in all possible shades is one of the colors of the season, says the Indianapolis News. Pearl gray is being most successfully combined with white velvet and ermine for really rich tea gowns; and a deep shade of smoke gray is being very much used for mantles in conjunction with hands of smoke-gray fox. All shades of rich blue are in demand in such materials as velours de laine and liberty cashmere. Costumes in these materials are trimmed with hands of sable or of black fox, and the craze of the moment seems to be for Chinese embroideries of the finest description.

## EMBROIDERY MOTIF FOR TEA COZY DECORATION

Flowers and leaves to be solidly worked



THIS makes a very pretty and effective decoration for a tea cozy. The flowers and leaves are solidly embroidered with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 18 or twisted silk should be used.

## ONE DRESS WORN SEVEN YEARS

Kept in style by judicious changes

WHEN purchasing a silk dress it is better to buy a comparatively good quality which will wear well, for the possibilities of an old silk dress are endless. There is an under-slip which may be made from a well-worn dress, to be worn under lace or chiffon; or a silk coat, as one which was recently made from the voluminous folds of a skirt which had been carefully preserved since the time when fashions first came in style, but under the new name of silk poplin it appeared equal to the high-priced ready-made coats, for it was made by a good pattern in the height of the mode. Then there is a silk waist or petticoat which is always a practical way for using up an old silk dress and even the scraps may be used for trimmings or for millinery. When one considers

its possibilities, silk is far from being an expensive material.

Good use made of a few yards of silk, as told by a practical, economical woman, will serve as an illustration of what may be accomplished in the way of remodeling. A brown silk was worn for two years, then laid aside, for the color was boycotted by fashion's decree. In three or four years, when the dress was forgotten by her acquaintances, the color became once more the style, when she appeared in a stylish brown silk gown, with a short velvet coat to match. She did all the work, so there was little expense except for the material for the coat. The wide gored skirt had been remodeled into an up-to-date plaited skirt and was in the height of fashion.

For two years she was known as the "woman in brown," when, so far as the dress was concerned, they fortunately moved among strangers and the reign of the cherished dress continued. There were three yards of new silk which formed the body of a coat, the old velvet being entirely passe. The plaits were taken out of the skirt and one gore on either side removed to make sleeves for the coat. The skirt was badly soiled, so it was washed in gasoline and turned, making it fresh as new. The styles had changed to narrower skirts. By the aid of little tucks, the front breadth was lengthened to a long panel, and behold, she was the happy possessor of a stylish one-piece dress with a silk coat to match. The brown velvet had required to complete the suit never divulged the secret "that the material had done service as a coat."

Thus for seven years this dress, as she said, "was the rock upon which she held her position as a well dressed woman," and except to the few to whom she confided its secret, its years of faithful service were never suspected. In telling the story, she added: "The end is not yet, for brown is so fashionable and it has been laid away for a time so it is probably forgotten, and with a modern skirt fashioned from its ample folds and the addition of some chiffon for a waist and long peplum, I shall have a thoroughly stylish poplin dress, for this, too, in its early life was called faille, but it was so long ago that the name has been forgotten."

## TANGO SASHES

The tango sashes now being worn are easy to make, says the New York Press. Take a bias strip a yard and three quarters in length and six inches wide; hem it on both sides—the selvaige serves for a finish at the ends—and the sash is complete. A great deal of their chic lies, of course, in the adjustment and tying.

## MODES IN BRIEF

The flat button is the favorite on buttoned shoes.

Reversible charmeuse is a favorite material for dressy gowns and wraps.

Taffetas with bars or stripes of satin in striking plaids are used for waists and also for trimming gowns.

Silver run bandings, edgings and flourishes are used in profusion on gowns of various fabrics.

Duvelty and chambray finished materials, whether in plain or broadened effects, come in unusual colorings and combinations of colors, says the Newark News.

Albatross boudoir robes, made with shawl collar and deep cuffs, when hand embroidered in contrasting colors, are very modish.

Corduroys continue in popularity whether in the narrow, medium or wide cords. Among the fascinating colors are taupe, copper, green, blue and brown in the new shades.

## TO COLOR PLUMES

With tube paint and gasoline one may secure every shade of color simply by adding more or less of the paint to the gasoline. For plumes, wings, laces, ribbons, etc., take one quart of gasoline and one tube of paint the desired color. Put in only a little of the paint at first, and mix thoroughly. If the color is too light, add paint until the right shade is secured. If too deep, add gasoline; test by dipping in a piece of cloth. When coloring plumes, hold them by the stem and keep moving them in the dye until they are thoroughly and evenly covered. Then shake them in the air until the gasoline is dried and the feather becomes fluffy again. Be careful not to use gasoline near a fire or exposed light.—National Magazine.

## SIMMER THE GULL

Capt. C. E. Johnston of the United States revenue cutter service, is being congratulated on his recipe for cooking in palatable form the heretofore non-edible seagull. Here it is:

"The birds must hang in the feather three days, then be drawn and skinned and soaked in fresh water three days. On the third day a tablespoonful of vinegar is added to each quart of water. For five or six birds, season with one onion, two cloves, two bay leaves, six whole black pepper berries, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and salt to taste. Cover and let simmer until water has evaporated."

## WASHING LACE UPON A BOTTLE

THE most satisfactory way of washing lace is to wind the lace smoothly and evenly on a cylindrical bottle and then cover it with sheer white muslin, says the Newark News. The muslin may be held firm by a few well placed stitches.

Put the bottle into a saucepan well filled with cold water, with a piece of pure white soap; if the lace is unusually soiled, a pinch of soda may be added. Let the water boil for an hour, and, as it becomes soiled, pour it off and add fresh. When the water no longer seems soiled, take from the stove and rinse the lace, still wound on the bottle, in cold water till every vestige of soap is removed. Let the lace dry on the bottle.

If the lace to be washed is hand made and stained from age, it is well to let it soak for a day or two in olive oil before giving it the bottle treatment. This will restore softness to the threads, and so prevent their cracking or giving way.

## TRIED RECIPES

### FILLED ROUND STEAK WITH CRABAPPLES

ONE pound round steak, 1½ cups bread, 2 tablespoons grated onion, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon paprika, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon bacon drippings, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 tablespoon caramel. Have the top of round steak cut very thin, spread with the filling, roll the short way, tie in three or four places. Place in shallow pan and put into hot oven 15 minutes, or until seared; then dust with salt, pepper, cover with four thin slices of bacon and 1 cup boiling water; return to moderate oven and roast 1 hour, basting two or three times. When the bacon is done remove it until ready to serve. If the bacon is left on top of meat after it is done it will burn. The reason for using the slices of bacon in place of the drippings is that the slow cooking of the bacon on the top of the meat adds very much to the flavor of the meat; then the brown curls will garnish very nicely when ready to serve. After the meat is done make 1 cup of brown gravy; in the pan there should be enough water, if not add more. To it add the flour, mixed with a little cold water; boil 5 minutes, add the caramel to make a rich brown. Place the meat in center of platter; pour the gravy around the edge; put the bacon curls on top and around the edge put the crab-apples, stem end up. Three or four sprigs of parsley between the bacon add very much to the appearance.

**FILLING**  
Put the bacon drippings in pan, add the onion and cook or fry until light brown; add the bread, which has been soaked in cold water and pressed between the hands until dry and flaky; add the salt, paprika, parsley and well-beaten egg; fry over slow fire, mashing all the time with wire potato masher. Spread evenly on the meat and roll.

**CRABAPPLES**  
Wash one quart crabapples, remove the blossom end (be sure the stems are on), prick with coarse needle two or three times; put into saucepan with one cup boiling water, cover until it comes to a boil, then remove the cover and boil slowly until the apples are tender, but do not brown. Sprinkle with one cup brown sugar and put aside till ready to use (they must be warm).

**ICE AND PEACHES**  
One-half cup rice, two cups crushed peaches, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup milk, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon butter, a little grated nutmeg or a few drops of vanilla. Wash and boil the rice 20 minutes; drain (do not blanch), put in top of double boiler, add the milk, half the sugar, nutmeg or vanilla, and salt; boil slowly 20 minutes without a cover. The rice must absorb all the milk. Brush four custard cups with melted butter, fill with the rice and set in refrigerator until very cold. Turn out on saucers and cover with the crushed peaches, to which the balance of the sugar (or sugar to taste) has been added. If decorated with two or three dainty green leaves of any kind it will make a very attractive dessert.—Philadelphia North American.

## COOK'S WEIGHTS

To weigh without scales:  
Ten eggs—one pound.  
Soft butter size of egg—one ounce.  
One pint A sugar—12 ounces.  
One pint B sugar—13 ounces.  
Two teaspoonfuls (level) granulated sugar—one pound.  
Two teaspoonfuls (well heaped) A sugar—one pound.  
Two teaspoonfuls soft butter—one pound.  
One pint liquid—one pound.  
One pint chopped meat—one pound.—National Magazine.

## NINON FINISH

Black ninon is still in vogue to finish dresses, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Bodices are being finished with a single veil of this transparent material cut away at the base of the throat and finished with a jet or jeweling.

In Your Home You Need

A WAX-LIKE FINISH  
**STANVAR**  
APPLY WITH A RAG

Perhaps there's a floor that needs refinishing,—

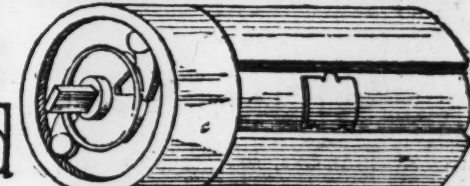
rub it with a cloth moistened with STANVAR. Perhaps the dining-room table is spotted, or the woodwork is scratched or marred, —STANVAR will immediately repair the damage and produce a beautiful wax-like finish.

STANVAR is on sale at leading hardware, paint and household supply stores. A free sample can, sufficient to refinish a floor board, will be sent you if you address

Standard Varnish Works  
2600 Armour Avenue, CHICAGO

New York Paris London Brussels Melbourne  
INTERNATIONAL VARNISH CO., LTD.  
Toronto, Canada

No Tacks  
Required



This is the result of over 60 years of shade roller-making. A roller that requires no tacks for attaching the window-shade. The shade is there to stay.

**HARTSHORN**

"Improved" Shade Roller

"The Improved" is quick and easy and saves wear and tear on your window-shade. Every spring in a Hartshorn roller is tested before it leaves the factory, and always works right.

Look for the Hartshorn Signature

WOOD OR TIN ROLLERS  
All Dealers.

**Morse's**  
**MILK**  
**Chocolate Creams**

ALL that a dainty confection can be—perfect in blend, delicate and delicious—the finest, fluffiest creams, firm and "snappy," coated with a specially prepared, high grade Morse Style Milk Chocolate.

ONLY IN RED BOXES  
A. G. MORSE CO., ORIGINATORS, CHICAGO

## TO TINT LACE

When wanting to tint lace a beautiful creamy color, use 5 cents worth of yellow ochre and enough flour (a tablespoon perhaps.) Try a little at a time till you have the tint desired, by shaking in a paper bag. When you have the right color put your lace in and shake thoroughly and you will be surprised to see what a beautiful tint you have.—Los Angeles Express.

## HAT RIBBONS

Ribbons in taffetas or velvet falling from the sides of the hat and tied loosely some distance below the neck are in great favor with the Parisiennes, says the New York Telegram. They are picturesque without being uncomfortable, and with their aid a touch of effective color can be added to a white or somber toilet. Velvet ribbons edged with picot are much used by the French milliners for this purpose. Sometimes the ribbon is very wide, while again it will be comparatively narrow.

## PASTRY BROWN

When baking bread and pastry, says a New York Press contributor, I find it very good to make them brown without overcooking by burning a little sugar in the bottom of the oven while baking.

Boiled ham, tongue or corned beef should be allowed to cool in the liquor in which it is boiled to give it tenderness and flavor.



# Bankers Aid Sought for Agriculture

(Continued from page one)

through education, education must be carried to the farm and the farmer must be shown what he can do with his own hands. "Some farm with their hands," he said, "some farm with their hands and feet, some farm with their heads and hands and feet."

Joseph Chapman of Minneapolis presided at the gathering, and in introducing Mr. Hill, said that the latter had sacrificed an annual meeting of his railroad for the sake of attending the bankers' convention.

The other two principal speakers were Samuel Jordan of Pettis county, Mo., who spoke on "The County Agent," and Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, whose topic was "The Tendency Toward Practical Education."

With only one negative ballot the delegates voted Wednesday to accept the report of the association's currency commission and to adopt resolutions urging amendments to the Glass-Owen currency bill now before the Senate. Those resolutions ask Congress to accept the amendments proposed last month by the conference of banking interests at Chicago.

The resolutions proposed by E. J. Hill, vice-president of the National Bank of Norway, Conn., and adopted by the convention follow:

Resolved, That the report of the currency commission be received and placed on file.

Resolved, that we approve the work of the currency commission, and that we ratify and endorse the action of the Chicago conference, the conclusions they reached and the recommendations they made.

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the wisdom and necessity of incorporating into the proposed law the amendments recommended by the Chicago conference, all of which have been elaborately presented to the committee on banking and currency of the United States Senate, in which body the proposed law is now pending.

Any law passed by Congress, in order to be effective and realize in full measure the hopes of those who are seeking currency reform, must command the approval and enlist the cooperation of the banks of the country, both state and national.

The following resolution, moved by Joseph H. O'Neil, was also adopted as an addition to Mr. Hill's resolutions:

Resolved, That we commend the President, the secretary of the treasury and Congress for their efforts to give this country an elastic as well as a safe currency, and pledge them our hearty support toward the enactment of proper legislation to that end.

After Mr. Hill had spoken against taxation without representation, "government monopoly" and "tyranny," Thomas C. McCrae of Arkansas, opposed the resolutions of indorsement, and condemned the attitude of the banks in "seeking to control the issue of money."

"You should get more in love with your country," he declared, "instead of trying to get control of the issue of its money. Banks are intended for the accommodation of the people, not for the control of money."

Joseph H. O'Neil, president of the Federal Trust Company of Boston, asserted that this was the first time in 20 years that the banks had been able to get a constructive piece of legislation from the congressional committee. He urged that the resolutions be amended and that the administration receive a vote of thanks for its efforts to obtain a more elastic currency.

Resumed after a recess for lunch, the debate took a quieter turn, and the resolutions offered by Mr. Hill were adopted by a rising vote, S. D. Scudder of Richmond, Va., alone voting in the negative. In explaining his action to the convention Mr. Scudder said:

"I believe the association has taken the wrong track from the very beginning. Although they knew the temper of the people was against a central bank, they insisted on it, and we got down on that proposition."

"Now you are putting up another thing which we shall get down on. That the government shall refrain from issuing currency, and that the banks shall issue

it is impossible. I am in favor of the bill in many respects, but you have done an undiplomatic, an unfriendly act. You have asked Congress for a thing which cannot be granted."

When the discussion closed, Arthur Reynolds, first vice-president of the association, gave out the following statement:

"This meeting has resulted in the most positive action ever taken by the bankers of America on the currency question—first, because it is the largest convention ever assembled to discuss this question, representing banks of all classes, large and small, throughout the United States; second, because it was a free forum for the full discussion of the subject and every opportunity was given the bankers to express their views upon the subject."

"There were present about 2400 bankers, representative of the views of nearly 4000 gathered at this convention from all parts of the United States, yet there was only one dissenting vote when a rising vote was called for. I do not think it would be possible to give the members of Congress a clearer expression of the views of the bankers than was extended on the floor of Symphony hall. Approving all the resolutions of the currency commission and approving the platform adopted by the Chicago conference, which, with the special meeting held by the country bankers, gives as full an expression of the opinion of the bankers as it would be possible to get."

"This has been given without desire in any sense to antagonize the administration or the committees of Congress, but rather to give them an honest and frank expression of the changes necessary in the proposed bill, to make it properly serve the great commercial interests of the country."

Several hundred visiting bankers, their wives, daughters and mothers were guests at an afternoon social at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Wednesday. Mrs. William A. Gaston, Mrs. C. E. Dwinell and Mrs. Harry L. Ayer were in the receiving line.

## Visitors Take Trips

Excursions and automobile trips were provided for the banker delegates, their wives and friends today. One party of about 100 left for Lowell, while another went to Beverly.

A special concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra is to be given in Symphony hall this evening.

To explain the merits of Boston harbor and to impress upon the bankers the advantages of "sailing from Boston," six of the engineering force of the port directors, under the supervision of Sec. W. R. Mahoney, will accompany the bankers on their harbor excursion tomorrow.

## To Address Senators

Members of the Illinois Bankers Association will appear before the Senate currency committee Saturday morning. The members who were chosen to go to Washington are: S. B. Montgomery, president of Quincy, Ill.; J. S. Aisler, vice-president, of Cairo, Ill.; B. F. Harris of Champaign, Ill.; William George of Aurora, Ill.; Asher R. Cox of Xenia, Ill.; Henry D. Sexton of East St. Louis, Ill., and John M. Crebs of Carmi, Ill.

## Nominations Made

At a meeting of the general nominating committee of the American Bankers' Association in Symphony hall yesterday the members nominated for the presidency Arthur Reynolds of Des Moines, Ia.; W. A. Law of Philadelphia, to be first vice president. The other officers are elected in the executive council, with the exception of the vice presidents for the different states and territories, who are nominated in state conventions.

## Program for the Day

The complete program of today's session of the American Bankers Association convention was as follows:

Convention called to order at 9:30 o'clock by the first vice-president, Arthur Reynolds. Invocation by the Rev. George A. Gordon, pastor of the Old South church at Copley square, Boston. Agricultural symposium: Report of the committee on agricultural and financial

development and education, Joseph Chapman, Minneapolis, Minn., chairman. Addresses: Sam Jordan of Pettis county, Mo., "The County Agent"; James J. Hill, St. Paul, Minn., "Agriculture in the United States"; Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota, "The Tendency Toward Practical Education." Debates and questions. Action on reports. Luncheon to delegates and guests at Horticultural hall by the courtesy of the Boston bankers.

Afternoon session—Reports of committees. Invitations for next convention. Unfinished business. Communications from executive council. Resolutions. Report of committee on nominations. Action on same. Installation of officers. Adjournment, sine die. At the close of the convention a meeting of the new executive council for organization will be held at the Copley Plaza.

While it is unusual to have a woman occupying an official position in a bank, women delegates to the convention are not rare. Among them are Mrs. Anna S. Lester, custodian of the Safe Deposit Vaults Savings Bank, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. H. M. Donelson, assistant cashier, Cedar Vale National Bank, Cedar Vale, Kan.; Mrs. E. E. Brumbaugh, cashier of the Forest City National Bank, Rockford, Ill.; Mrs. Milligan of the Citizens Bank, Springfield, Mo.

A surprisingly large number of the women guests came not as wives, daughters or sisters, but as representatives of large financial institutions, and they have come to take back with them to their own local interests a knowledge of the latest and best thought in things financial. Among these are Mrs. M. A. Love, director Forest City National Bank, Rockford, Ill.; L. Anita Wakefield, Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago; Mrs. J. M. Wasson, Colonial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Constance J. Wilson, cashier Cedar Vale National Bank, Cedar Vale, Kan.; Miss Bertha Bolton, Rapids Bank, Alexandria, La.; Miss Helen McMaster, clerk, Deal Island Bank, Deal Island, Md.; Mrs. W. M. Palmer, Jackson State Savings Bank, Jackson, Mich.; Miss Virginia Newton, assistant to the president Paris Savings Bank, Paris, Mo.; Mrs. James D. Bruce, Hanover National Bank, New York city; Miss Edith Clark, United Banking & Savings Company, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. T. Davis, Bank of Athens, Athens, O.; Mrs. T. W. Goodwin, National Exchange Bank, Roanoke, Va.; Mrs. E. M. McConkey, stockholder Citizens National Bank, Covington, Va.; Lydia Cornelius, assistant cashier First National Bank, Neillsville, Wis.

## COLONIAL SOCIETY PLANNING REUNION

Modern day conditions with sufficient reminiscences of the early period to interest will be emphasized by the Rev. Arthur B. Sanford of New York and George Brewster Gallup of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in addresses given at the autumnal reunion of the Society of Colonial Families held Oct. 16 at the Park Street church. This reunion is the first meeting of the third season in which a series of popular talks have been given under the direction of the society.

## INFANTRY ASSOCIATES MEET

SALEM, Mass.—The Salem Light Infantry Veteran Association is holding its annual reunion and outing this afternoon. Electric cars take the veterans to Suntuag inn, Lynnfield. There will be a dress parade on the old campground at Lynnfield.

## EQUAL RIGHTS MEETING PLANNED

A public mass meeting to protest against racial discrimination and to advocate equal recognition to all races will be held tonight in the First African Methodist church, Charles street, West End.

## C. F. RICHARDSON PASSES AWAY

Charles Francis Richardson, professor emeritus of Anglo-Saxon and English language and literature at Dartmouth College, passed away at Lisbon, N. H., yesterday. Professor Richardson had been a member of the Dartmouth faculty for 31 years.

## HISTORY TOLD IN ADDRESSES FOR BANKERS

Meetings Are Held for Visitors at Faneuil Hall, Old South Meetinghouse, Christ Church and King's Chapel

## CHIMES ARE RUNG

Four historical addresses for the visiting delegates to the convention of bankers were delivered in Boston yesterday.

At Faneuil hall former Lieutenant-Governor Luce spoke on "The Historic Value of the Cradle of Liberty," while Edwin D. Mead spoke on "The Voice of the Old South Meeting House." Dean Hodges of the Episcopal Theological School spoke on "Christ Church Before the Revolution," and former Governor Long spoke on "King's Chapel—each in the churches named."

Former Governor Long told of the early prejudice against the Episcopal church and its difficulty in finding a place to establish a meeting place. He told his hearers that it was his belief that if the British had sent over a military leader of the caliber of Clive or Wellington the revolution could have been nipped in the bud. He told of the antagonism between the communicants of the Old South meeting house and King's Chapel was offered to the worshippers at the other church, when this was destroyed by the British.

"The early days of the church," he concluded, "were characterized by grim intolerance, Puritanism, royalty, Bunker Hill and Concord; its later days have been identified with the education and culture of the city."

From 7 to 8 p. m. at the Christ church the chime of bells obtained in England in 1744 was rung by a guild of English bell-ringers, whose headquarters are at the church. Following Dean Hodges' address the guests adjourned to the street and witnessed a repetition of the act which sent Paul Revere upon his famous ride. A descendant of the patriot climbed to the belfry tower and hung two lanterns in memory of the ride. An interesting musical program was also heard at this church.

Dean Hodges outlined the early history of the church, stating that it was the oldest church building in Boston. He described the two most notable incidents of its long career—the entry of Timothy Cutler, one of the rectors, into the Episcopal ministry after forsaking the presidency of Yale, and the hanging of the lantern in the church in 1775 by its sexton, Robert Newman.

## SECRETARIES ARE IMPORTANT HELP TO THE BANKERS

Consultation with the state secretaries of the American Bankers Association was found necessary when the committee to name delegates from each state to represent the country bankers before the Senate banking and currency committee went to work. One of the members of that nominating committee is W. B. Harrison, secretary of the Oklahoma association, who urged in the Monday conference of the country bankers that a protest be sent to Washington against the Glass-Owen bill. The secretaries' organization follows all the work that is done by the various state bankers' associations and collates results. It also considers in its meetings programs for action on new financial and economic movements. A large part of that labor falls on the secretary, who is now Mr. Hall, one of the energetic delegation of 100 bankers from Iowa. Mrs. Helen M. Brown of Detroit, the only woman belonging to the secretaries section has been secretary of the Michigan Bankers Association for four years and was assistant secretary three years before that.

## MR. HILL ASKS BANKERS TO AID MAN ON FARM

Railroad Man Emphasizes Importance of Agricultural Development to Future of United States and Criticizes Bill

## COOPERATION URGED

Urging cooperation between bankers, executive and legislative authority as a means of solving currency problems James J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad, told the delegates to the convention of the American Bankers Association today his objections to the currency bill now pending in the Senate. His address, on "Agriculture in the United States," was in part, as follows:

One true law is now pretty well established, that agriculture, as the ultimate source of all wealth, except the relatively smaller portion drawn from the sea, the forest and the mine, should be the special care of those interested in maintaining a credit system at once ample and sound.

A sharp and continuous campaign should be waged along this line. No country ever yet put all its eggs into one basket by fostering permanently one form of industry at the expense of others, and escaped the penalty. Whither we are moving appears in the statistics of our foreign trade, jubilantly announced by many who cannot read in the imposing figures their real sinister meaning.

The total exports of the United States have almost doubled in the last 10 years. If this increase is well distributed, it becomes matter for congratulation. What is the fact? According to the official report of the department of commerce, manufacturers' materials increased from \$409,000,000 to \$731,000,000; manufactured articles from \$468,000,000 to \$1,187,000,000; foodstuffs, which were about \$510,000,000 in 1903, were \$502,000,000 in 1913. But, says a bulletin of the department, "this equality in values indicates a reduction in quantity, in view of the advance in prices meanwhile." Fresh beef exports fell from 255,000,000 to 7,000,000 pounds; and all meat products outside of cattle from \$176,000,000 to about \$150,000,000. Translated into pounds, the deficit would be much greater.

## Lessons Figures Teach

Now it is not difficult to interpret the lessons of these figures. The number of mouths to be fed increases progressively. We occupy our workers more and more in supplying with manufactured goods, under artificial stimulus, the markets of the outside world. "We have to feed all the workers in these industries. Hence our exports of food products decline. In a few years we may be buying food abroad. The cost of living rises day by day. The very industrial features over which we boast are bound to make it higher. After all that has been spoken and written about conservation, one should not need to point out the economic shortsightedness of exhausting our natural supply of valuable resources whose total is limited by nature and cannot be replaced. That means future scarcity and industrial decline."

Our exports of manufactures of iron and steel alone last year amounted to nearly \$305,000,000. At the rate of 50,000,000 tons a year, it will be necessary in 30 years from now to use more expensive mining processes and to utilize inferior ores. This will raise the cost of steel fully \$3 to \$4 per ton. Our cost of production will prevent us from competing with other countries. At the same time it will admit the foreign product into our own markets. We lose at both ends. We may hereafter be buying not only bread but manufactures of iron and steel abroad. With what can we pay our debts at that future settling time? Would it not be better for us to quit boosting these interests while we try to rearrange our industrial system on the basis which the distribution of natural wealth and the demands of civilization impose?

## Bankers to Aid Farmers

Sound economic policy and business sense advise us to increase the number of those engaged in farming; educate them in better methods; insist upon the care and improvement of the soil; increase production per acre; and, in particular, promote the raising of live stock by which money can be made, industry diversified, our food product enlarged and the soil raised to a higher degree of fertility. In so far as the banker can assist the change by granting agricultural credits wherever it is wise to do so, and especially by conditioning loans upon the use of right farming methods, he will strengthen and safeguard his own interests at the same time that he helps to build up the country and to give to its industrial fabric a firm and consistent future.

The rise of our trade with Canada to a commanding place is a striking phenomenon. The total of that trade for the last fiscal year was nearly \$536,000,000. In 1903 it was a little over \$178,000,000. In the 10 years the increase was over 200 per cent. For the single year 1913 as compared with 1912 it increased 22.3 per cent. At this rate it is a question of only a few years when Canada will become our best customer. We have but one better today.

We spare no trouble or expense to

## Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Sts.

## Waists

Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Waists possess certain exclusive features that distinguish them from the ordinary.

These little and distinct style touches appeal to particular women who appreciate attire that is not commonplace.



Our reputation for Exclusive Modes is due to our being absolute specialists in apparel for Women and Misses.

The prices are no higher than you are asked to pay elsewhere for ordinary kind.

New Chiffon Waists . . .	5.00, 6.75, 7.95, 8.95, 10.50
New Lace Waists . . .	5.00, 5.95, 7.95, 10.50, 13.75
New Crepe de Chine Waists	5.95, 8.95, 9.50, 12.50, 15.75
Washable Voile Waists . .	1.95, 2.95, 3.50, 4.95, 5.95

drum up trade with the countries to the south of us. We have spent a great many millions of dollars on the Panama canal. San Francisco is preparing an international exposition to celebrate the opening of this great waterway. Canada declines to participate; and few doubt that the deciding reason was what many good lawyers, as well as common sense, declare to be a violation of treaty by remitting canal tolls on our own shipping and so discriminating especially against the shipping trade of Canada. The keynote of the approaching opening of the canal is the importance of our trade with the countries of the south, to which it offers us a shorter and quicker route.

## Unity Is Great Need

Well, see what that amounts to. Our balance of trade last year with all North and South America, including Cuba and the West Indies, with this hemisphere from Greenland to Cape Horn put together, was \$183,800,000. If we leave Canada out, our trade with all the remainder shows a balance against us of \$110,000,000. It is not difficult to decide what is the most valuable trade to us in the western world.

To maintain that trade, to free it from every unnecessary burden, to cultivate the most cordial relations with the people who furnish it—these things are a proper care for all business men. Between the bankers of the United States and those of Canada there now exists an understanding fostered by the conduct of a business whose principles are universal. I am sure that you need no urging to do whatever may be within your power to unite more closely the business interests of these countries.

We still lag behind in all that relates to a national system of currency and banking, in so far as that depends on the law-making power. A definite proposal to change it has been before Congress and the country for months past. The subject of banking in its relation to a national monetary system remains, as it has always been, the most difficult with which the law-making power has to deal.

## Defect in the Bill

One serious defect is that the bill cannot do what it proposes to do. It professes to aim at a comprehensive reform of currency and banking by establishing a logical and permanent system. We have never had that since this government was founded. We will not have

it if this bill should become law. It does not simplify the currency. Our currency will be just as confused as before. Another failure in frankness at least is the repudiation of the central bank idea in name and the acceptance of it in fact. I am not contending that the central bank principle is either desirable or undesirable. I do think that its rejection in form and adoption in substance is as little promising as the proposal to simplify our currency system by adding a new element to its already heterogeneous mass.

The establishment of a federal reserve board, vesting control of our banking, credit and note issues in a chosen necessarily with some reference to political considerations, and at least partly subservient to party demands, is a proposition that sets reason and all our experience at defiance.

The details of the plan so far as one can discuss fairly a measure whose final authentic shape cannot be predicted confidently, contain other minor features just as doubtful or objectionable. The managers of a nation's finances are to be paid \$10,000 a year, when bankers in charge of financial interests relatively small command \$50,000 or more. What sort of ability can be purchased, for a term limited to eight years, for a salary at best not over one fifth as much per annum as less onerous services would command in private life? Necessarily the political possibilities must become the chief inducement to serve.

## Points Out Blunder

So far as one can see, most results of real value to be accomplished by the bill might equally well be obtained under existing law providing for the issue of emergency circulation. But one of its least excusable defects is its exclusion from the approved securities for discounted notes or investments of these which are actually most desirable and safest of all.

When we are establishing a permanent credit and investment basis, to shut out railroad bonds, representing an interest which, next to the land on which we live, is the largest in volume in the country, a security proved to be convertible into cash more readily than any other and with less shrinkage, would be a blunder without economic defense. That it has been so much as considered can be explained only as another cowardly political blow at a great interest. Some other details of the bill are open to and have received fair and kindly consideration. (Continued on page ten, column seven)

## GROUP OF STATE AIDES OF AMERICAN BANK ORGANIZATION



Left to right: Hascall S. Hall, Maine; George W. Hyde, Massachusetts; C. H. Richards, Minnesota; Paul Hardey, Colorado; W. J. Henry, New York (president); C. S. Webster, Vermont; J. W. Hoopes, Texas; Andrew Smith, Indiana; P. W. Hall, Iowa (secretary and treasurer); T. E. Dickson, Mississippi (second vice-president); F. M. Mayfield, Tennessee; J. E. Platt, South Dakota; Robert E. Wait, Arkansas; Mrs. Platt (guest); W. B. Hughes, Nebraska; W. W. Bowman, Kansas (first vice-president); D. S. Kloss, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Kloss (guest); Mrs. Helen M. Brown, Michigan; S. B. Rankin, Ohio; William F. Keyser, Missouri; W. B. Harrison, Oklahoma.

Soloist at afternoon tea tomorrow: Mme. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert (3 to 5 o'clock, Eighth Floor.)

## WOMEN'S SUITS

Velvet, Plush and Corduroy

Velvets that are almost as supple as satin, plushes that seem inches thick and feather weight, corduroys in deep toned ruddy coloring. And the fashioning is in keeping with this richness. Suits of imported velvets or corduroys at \$35, are simply cut with newness in cut and clever detail rather than trimming.

At \$50 you will find a limited number of velvet three-piece costumes. Cut on Russian lines with raglan sleeves is a corduroy suit at \$67.50.

A moleskin collar and shortness of coat are features of a gray plush costume, \$75.

Tawny leopard skin makes the collar and cuffs of another black panne velvet costume. And this one boasts a white waistcoat, \$95. A three-piece plush costume with lace and tulle blouse is \$115.

(FILENE'S—FIFTH FLOOR)



# Masonic News From Chile Guatemala Loan an Issue

## MASONS TO BE WELL RECEIVED BY CHILEANS

Members of Craft Attracted to West Coast of South America by Canal Will Be Heartily Greeted by Southern Brethren

### FOUR LANGUAGES USED

VALPARAISO, Chile.—The several Masonic lodges of Chile are preparing to give cordial reception to members of the craft that may be attracted to the west coast of South America with the opening of the Panama canal. It is the general expectation that



RT. WOR. BRO. DAVID URQUHART  
District deputy grand master of Chilean Masons

Chile will prove a magnet for numerous Americans in business or the professions as soon as travel facilities become improved by way of the isthmus. The effect of the visit of Grand Master Everett C. Benton of the Massachusetts grand lodge last January is seen in renewed activity also, on account of the closer affiliation with the new Sojourners lodge established in the Canal Zone by Grand Master Benton.

The lodges in Chile under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts grand lodge are Bethesda, Huelen and Saint John's, located respectively at Valparaiso, Santiago and Concepcion. The district deputy grand master of Chile is David Urquhart of this city. The Chilean, German, English and Scotch lodges in Chile work in harmony, and this was illustrated when District Deputy Grand Master Urquhart assisted in the installation of the grand masters and officers of the grand lodge of Chile and at the meeting commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of this grand lodge.

The grand lodge of Massachusetts established its first lodge in Chile in 1853. Bethesda lodge was followed by Huelen lodge, in 1870, and Saint John's lodge in 1884. The purpose was to bring together American Masons on the west coast of South America. With the increase in membership there have also come certain problems which refer directly to the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts grand lodge.

One of the questions which will be of interest to the members of the Masonic order elsewhere is a proposition to drop the word "deputy" from the title of the highest officer of the Chilean lodges under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts grand lodge. The reason for this would be to place this officer on a more even plane with the officers of other Masonic lodges in Chile. It is stated that the district deputy grand master of Chile comes into contact with other high Masonic officers at various functions, and that it would be more in line with the dignity of his high office to term him district grand master.

In his last annual address Grand Master Benton referred to this matter as follows: "Our district deputy grand masters in the countries named, must, by reason of their distance from us, exercise powers in regard to granting dispensations and in giving decisions on questions of law and practice where immediate action is necessary, which within the limits of the commonwealth are reserved to the grand master. The word 'deputy,' however, places them definitely upon a lower grade than that held by those of other grand jurisdictions who supervise the affairs of their lodges. It seems to me a proper subject of consideration whether we may not provide for the dropping of the word 'deputy' in the title of these officers that they may be by name, as they are in fact, district grand masters, or in some other way grant them the recognition which the importance of their service demands."

It is understood here that this matter has been referred to a committee which is to report at the next annual meeting of the grand lodge of Massachusetts in December.

IT IS not only from Central America that reports come to the effect that financial conditions are far from satisfactory; such ordinarily prosperous countries as Brazil, Argentina and Chile are facing money crises, almost for the first time since they began to take on importance. But the leading South American nations, after all, should be able to take care of their own financial problems. These countries are so far advanced that they cannot help finding a satisfactory remedy, given proper understanding of what must be done toward that purpose.

In the case of Guatemala, and no less so in that of Nicaragua, money is needed almost at once to keep the governmental machinery going. Central America, with the exception of Costa Rica, and possibly Salvador, has been backward chiefly owing to recurring revolutions. Evidence is accumulating that political disturbances are growing less and less frequent in Honduras and Nicaragua, and there is good ground for believing that constitutional government will be able to maintain itself.

Nevertheless, capital has been reluctant to venture into Central America. The remarkably rich territories have been scarcely touched by the hand of industry. Education is advancing, it is true, in each of the five republics, but much more must be done to improve the standard of literacy. It is for such and other purposes, as will help the people to help themselves, that Guatemala is now seeking money abroad. Nicaragua likewise is negotiating loans for immediate use. Whether a monetary arrangement on the part of Nicaragua will include a treaty involving American control of any canal route of the future can hardly affect the situation.

Similarly, if Guatemala must have funds and American bankers are willing to supply them, it would seem logical for the Guatemalans to proceed along lines of least resistance and consult their own interests first of all. Washington has shown its friendship for Central America on more than one occasion since March 4. A Guatemalan loan of \$20,000,000 may seem a large amount, but President Cabrera believes that with this money his government can accomplish something worth while.

### TRADE NOTES

CALLAO, Peru.—The Peruvian budget for 1914 shows an estimated surplus of \$2,128,029, which is to be used in paying off the country's debt.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—United States meat interests have established several packing plants in Argentina, and these are the models for the native abattoirs.

BARANQUILLA, Colombia.—Alligator skins are a valued product for export from this port.

PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica.—The banana fig industry has been given a considerable boom by large demands for this product by German vegetarians.

SAO PAULO, Brazil.—An international exposition at Sao Paulo to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Brazilian independence is being discussed. The exposition, however, will not be held until 1922.

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile.—The government has authorized the organization of the Chilean Exploration Company, an American mining corporation, with headquarters at Antofagasta.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti.—A company has been formed for operating mills for the manufacture of wheat and banana flour on an extensive scale.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The University of Buenos Aires has taken over the Carlos Pellegrini commercial school and made it a leading department of the institution.

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—The government is now encouraging immigration. Paraguay has an area of 196,000 square miles with only 750,000 inhabitants.

### PARAGUAY TO GET BETTER RAILWAYS

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—With the Farquhar interests having acquired control of the Paraguay-Central railway, it is hoped here that the construction of new trackage will be pushed forward. The promoters of the Northeast Paraguay railway had planned to begin work last year, when delays occurred. This line is to extend from Asuncion to Guayra Falls, a distance of about 375 miles, where it will unite with the proposed Brazilian road to Sao Paulo.

The Trans-Paraguay road is building eastward between Villa Rica and Asuncion, and within a year or so its rails are expected to meet at the Igazu Falls, those of the Brazilian line which are being laid westward from the port of San Francisco on the Brazilian coast.

### RAILROAD PRECEDENT MADE

BARANQUILLA, Colombia.—The decision of the Colombian courts that all railroads within the country are common carriers and free to the use of the public on an equal basis is expected to stand as a precedent for all future railways constructed by private corporations in Colombia.

### CHILE HAS PULLMAN CARS

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The railroad journey from Santiago to Concepcion occupies the greater part of a day and takes the traveler through the finest agricultural section of Chile. There is now excellent Pullman car service.

### CENTRAL AMERICANS GIVEN PLACE

PANAMA.—The Central American Construction Company has contracts for more than \$500,000 work in the Canal Zone. This company is to erect a radio station at Camaito, near Gatun.

## GEN. FELIX DIAZ LIKE HIS UNCLE IN MANY WAYS

There Are Said to Be Many Traits in Common Between the Candidate for Mexico's Presidency and Former Chief

### THREE-PARTY RACE

(Special to the Monitor)  
MEXICO CITY, Mex.—With the presidential election only a few weeks off, interest in the respective candidates grows apace in the capital. There is now no longer any doubt as to what arguments the rival claimants will make



(Photo by Emilio Logue)

GEN. FELIX DIAZ  
Nominated for President of Mexico on the Partido Nacionalista ticket

use of to get the vote of the people that are able to cast their ballots. Gen. Felix Diaz, who is now on his way to Mexico from France, has been nominated by the Partido Nacionalista, and his running mate, Jose Luis Requena, who is much less known than the nephew of the former President, is also considered as having liberal tendencies.

To the best of the present reckoning there will be two other tickets in the field beside the Diaz-Requena nomination. Frederick Gamboa, the former minister of foreign affairs, is to head the Catholic party ticket, while the Liberal party is understood to have chosen Manuel Calero and Jesus Flores Mazon as its presidential and vice-presidential choice.

Although Felix has been before the public for years there is still difference of opinion as to whether he will prove sufficiently strong to unite all interests should he be elected on Oct. 26. That he is devoted to the military service is an admitted fact.

There are many points in common between Felix Diaz and his uncle, Don Porfirio Diaz was charged with bringing up the young man and like the former president the latter seems to act quickly when a crisis demands it. During some years of Porfirio Diaz's occupancy of the

presidency Felix Diaz was his chief of staff. Nine years ago he was appointed Mexican consul-general to Santiago, Chile. For years he represented his native state, Oaxaca, in Congress. This state was also the home of his uncle and such distinguished Mexicans as Benito Juarez and Matias Romero.

When made inspector general of police, Felix Diaz set about revolutionizing the system and introducing military methods. His imprisonment at Veracruz, his escape and the part he played in the overthrow of Madero are such recent occurrences that the public are fully familiar with the details.

The vice-presidential candidate on the Diaz ticket is a lawyer by profession. His native state is Campeche, and the family has for years been identified with the political activities of the state. Sr. Requena graduated from the National College of Jurisprudence and began the practice of law at Veracruz. Here he was appointed assessor to the military commander and elected a member of the city council. In 1883 he was the attorney for the company that improved the port works at a cost of almost \$5,000,000. Later he engaged in mining, and has accumulated considerable wealth. He appears to have been active in the interests of the miners, and was prominent in organizing the mining chamber.

## ANDES TRAVELED BY AN AMERICAN AUTHOR ON FOOT

(Special to the Monitor)  
AREQUIPA, Peru.—The arrival at Lima of Harry A. Franck, the young American author, who has been walking the greater part of the distance from Bogota, Colombia, through the Ecuadorian and Peruvian Andes, was the occasion of much attention being bestowed on this dauntless pedestrian.

Mr. Franck was a noted traveler before he began his present task. He is the author of "A Vagabond Journey Around the World," "Four Months Afoot in Spain" and numerous sketches dealing with the pleasures of seeing the world afoot. The young American says that he will set out for Cuzco, which will necessitate his passing through Huancavelica, Ayacucho and Abancay. From Cuzco he will strike out for Arequipa and thence for Bolivia. His arrival here is awaited with great interest by the many Peruvians who have watched his progress as it has been set forth from time to time since he reached South America.

## EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL IS LARGE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—Interest in immigration statistics has increased among native Brazilians now that the government is encouraging newcomers to take up land. Of the 180,182 immigrants during 1912, 124,517 paid their own passage. The following were the nationalities represented: Portuguese 76,530, Spanish 35,492, Italian 31,785, Russian 1913, Turks and Arabs 7302, Germans 5733, Austrians 3045, Japanese 2900, French 1513, English 1017, other nationalities 5003.

The population of the colonies established by the government was 26,324. An invitation for the Japanese to colonize was extended early during 1913, and the effect of that move has not yet been taken into account.

### DENIAL FROM PRESIDENT LEGUIA

CALLAO, Peru.—Peruvians were pleased to hear that the exiled President, Augusto B. Leguia, denies having given out reports to the effect that he had to make his escape from the country with difficulty.

## GUATEMALA UNDECIDED AS TO \$20,000,000 LOAN FROM BANKERS

President Estrada Cabrera Said to Have Been Considering Loan for Years—It Is Believed That Security of Customs Demanded Might Upset Labor Conditions

(Special to the Monitor)  
GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—Like most Central American countries, Guatemala is in need of money, but whether such money should be obtained through a large loan is a question which has found men of influence divided in their opinion.

President Estrada Cabrera has been talking of a loan for several years past, but apparently the home situation has not been of such a character as to bring it about. For instance, it is said on good authority that a loan of \$20,000,000 was offered last fall by a well-known banking house in New York city, but finally declined. The question was up, however, until the end of the Taft administration, and was always referred to whenever that administration sought to bring pressure to bear on Guatemala to make adequate provision for the protection of its British creditors.

Shortly following the inauguration of President Wilson, and the installation of W. J. Bryan as secretary of state, Great Britain manifested a purpose to ask an accounting, whereupon the Guatemalan government restored the export tax of a dollar a quintal on coffee, this tax going to the British bondholders. Under the latter part of the Taft administration this tax was discontinued, which fact caused Great Britain to bring strong pressure on the United States to intervene in accordance with the terms

of the Monroe doctrine and see that the tax was paid. The British debt amounts to \$7,000,000, secured, as has been stated, by the export tax on coffee. In addition to that debt several millions are owed citizens of the United States, for railroad construction and other public improvements. One American creditor is a San Francisco concern, which has supplied Guatemala with a full set of school books.

A loan of \$20,000,000, it is thought, would put the fiscal affairs of the country in first-class condition, and open the door to a prosperity such as it probably never has had, but the difficulty is that the New York bankers who would make the loan would insist upon customs house security, which would interfere with President Cabrera's policy of affording free entry to certain goods, and the gold basis in Guatemala, which would be the result of a loan, would disturb the labor market. The currency of Guatemala is depreciated, and the laborers are paid at the rate of \$5 to \$7 a day in that currency, worth in gold only about 35 to 40 cents. To reduce the pay of labor to even a dollar a day, gold, would probably cause much disturbance, since the laborers seem to have little idea of the purchasing power of money, and in fact have small need for money in a land where nature provides them an easy livelihood.

## SOUTHERN BRAZIL ALSO INTERESTED IN RUBBER'S PRICE

While Trees Grow Wild in North Nevertheless Whole State Is Interested in Their Cultivation

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The crisis in the rubber market, although concerning the northern states more than the south, has made the subject of this Brazilian product once more of absorbing interest to the whole country.

Growing wild in the north, the rubber tree is now being cultivated in other sections of Brazil. The chief rubber-yielding plants are the hevea brasiliensis, which is the rubber tree properly so called; the maniocoba, the cauchó, also known as the castillo, and the managabeira. In the Acre territory, and in Amazonas, Pard and Matto Grosso the hevea brasiliensis is found in its native state. But at the present time there are numerous plantations in Bahia, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro. The maniocoba is found wild in vast areas of Maranhão, Minas Geraes, Goyaz and other localities. What is considered one of the most important species, the cauchó, is met with in the Amazon valley and Parana.

Many manufacturers of rubber articles consider the Amazonian rubber products the best in the world. There are certain commodities that yield superior results when made from Amazonian rubber, which is said to receive its superiority from the climate.

### BOLIVIA'S RUBBER REVENUE

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—The export rate on rubber is 8 per cent when sent to the Pacific coast, and 10 per cent via the Amazon country to the Atlantic.

## CANADA IS TRYING TO DO BUSINESS WITH BOLIVIANS

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—That Canada is trying to do business with Bolivia was shown recently when H. R. Pousette, representing the department of trade and commerce, Ottawa, investigated the possibilities of shipping Canadian products into the interior of South America.

Mr. Pousette did not hide the fact that it would be more difficult to send goods to Bolivia than to the coast countries. As Bolivia has no coastline of its own it has to import through Peruvian and Chilean territories. The Canadian investigator, however, was sure that as soon as the Panama canal was opened for traffic his country would at once be ready with steamers for the west coast and that it would be only a matter of a short time before manufactured articles from the Dominion would find their way into Bolivia.

At the present time Canadian flour is selling well in the Peruvian market. In Chile agricultural machinery from Canada has been introduced to the satisfaction of the farming interests.

## PERU WELCOMES AMERICAN ENVOY

(Special to the Monitor)  
LIMA, Peru.—Benton McMillen, the new American minister to Peru, on reaching Lima, was accorded a hearty welcome by the authorities. The date for Mr. McMillen's audience with President Billinghurst has not yet been set. The new minister is accompanied to Peru by his family.

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## MEXICO'S ELECTION MAY FAIL IS OPINION OF MEN OF NORTH

NOGALES, Mex.—That there will be no election in Mexico on Oct. 26 is the opinion freely expressed throughout the northern states. General Carranza's continued opposition to the Huerta regime is considered a main reason why no legal election for President can come off at the time scheduled.

Labor troubles have been the cause for the exodus of Americans from Sonora. Within the past six months more than 1000 Americans have left the Cananea camp which in normal times employs around 5500 men. Less than half that number are now at work.

The report is being circulated that the northern states contemplate breaking away from the federation. This would mean that Sonora, Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Coahuila and Durango will set up a separate government.

Sonora is the second largest state in the republic and in 1910 had a population

of 262,545. It is very rich in minerals. Hermosillo is the capital. The ports of entry are Nogales and Guaymas on the gulf of California. The Sonora railway passes through the state between Guaymas and Nogales.

In Chihuahua American interests have also been chiefly concerned with mining. This is the largest of the Mexican states. The area contain 89,974 square miles and the population at the last census was 405,265. Torreon is the capital of Coahuila and it has been one of the bones of contention between the federals and the constitutionalists. The state of Zacatecas and Durango are respectively 24,467 square miles and 42,265 square miles in extent.

The attitude of the United States in case of a general secession would go far toward determining whether a separate government could be maintained by the north.

## FEDERAL RURALES OF SINALOA, MEX.

President Diaz placed great reliance in "rough riders" of republic

President Diaz placed great reliance in "rough riders" of republic



# Old Battleground Now a Park

Scenery of Two-Million Dollar Beauty Spot Abounds in Hill and Valley, Lake and River—Many Memorials Stand There

## DRIVEWAYS A FEATURE

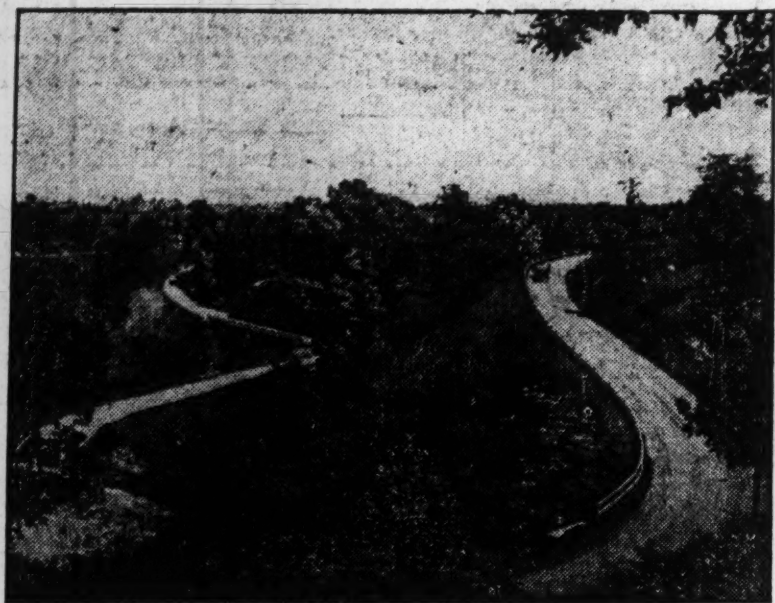
VICKSBURG, Miss.—The great Vicksburg battleground of 1863 is today a splendid park, constructed at a cost in excess of \$2,000,000. In a picturesque, almost mountainous section, it abounds in fine hill and valley, lake and river scenery. Exceeding the river, it surrounds Vicksburg. Its 1300 acres are threaded by 32 miles of gravelled driveways, which follow closely the siege lines.

The fortifications have been restored, guns of the types used during the siege remounted, and many hundreds of monuments, markers and other memorials set up in the park. The battleground itself is restored and affords a most interesting object lesson.

The navy, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, are the most expensive of the memorials, the United States having expended \$175,000 in the construction of the navy memorial, and Illinois \$210,000, Wisconsin \$100,000 and Iowa \$100,000 in the construction of their state memorials.

The Illinois memorial is a great marble temple, in the interior of which the names of the 35,000 Illinois soldiers who took part in the siege are commemorated on bronze tablets. The navy memorial is an obelisk 201 feet high. At its base are statues in bronze of Porter, Farragut, Foote and Davis.

Other states that have erected memorials in the park to the valor of their citizen soldiery are Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Rhode Island, New York, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania. Missouri's memorial is now in course of construction.



(Photo by Moore)

Driveway, Union avenue in Vicksburg national military park

## TRADE COURSE IN FITCHBURG HELPS MANY BOYS TO ADVANCE

More Than 90 Per Cent of Graduates Gained Positions at Good Pay on Completing Study Combining School and Shop

### TAUGHT TO SAVE, TOO

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Trade education steps taken here some years ago to overcome growing popular disfavor of manual labor, ascribed largely to the effects of immigration which brought many new workers to Fitchburg, have been successful to such an extent that more than 90 per cent of the graduates of the course conducted are employed at salaries ranging from \$800 to \$2000 per year.

Fitchburg had long been widely known for its manufactures, particularly machinery. Nearly every state in the Union, and Europe, China and Japan, have engines, lathes, planers, woodworking or paper machinery bearing the Fitchburg name plate. But with the coming of so many people from abroad, some skilled but others unused to shop work, this condition has undergone a gradual change. Students of the situation have observed that for years now boys quite generally have been seeking work that did not involve manual labor and that they were encouraged in this attitude by parents who, having worked hard themselves, desired their children to secure education and have an easier time and make more money. Consequently the trades were being taken up usually as a last resort rather than as an attractive vocation.

### Adoption of Plan

The plan adopted was based on that of Prof. Herman Schneider of the University of Cincinnati, who arranged for engineering students there to attend school and work in the shop alternate weeks, thereby getting practical application in the shop of the theory they learned in school by donning overalls and jumpers. Some of the Fitchburg employers had been present in New York when Professor Schneider outlined his work in an address, and the idea appealed strongly to Daniel Simonds, who was president of the Simonds Saw Company. On returning to Fitchburg he arranged a meeting of employers, city officials and the school board and proposed boys in the high school be given the opportunity to learn trades and secure a practical education at the same time.

This plan was put into operation Aug. 1, 1908, with W. B. Hunter, a practical shop-trained mechanic with technical education, as director, and teachers engaged subsequently have been practical men with shop training supplemented with technical school education. This is the reason in a large measure for the success of the Fitchburg cooperative course. From the first it has received the enthusiastic cooperation of the manufacturers.

### Apprenticed to Shops

According to the method used boys are apprenticed to the local shops as in the past, two boys for every job, so that while one boy is at work in the shop his alternate is in the high school. The next week they change about. Thus only half the space is needed in the school; virtually it doubles the size of

the school and the school simply organizes a new curriculum with the work in the shop as a basis instead of the college. No expensive building is needed to house a lot of machinery, as is the case with the trade school. The live, working commercial shops of the city, with more than a million dollars' worth of equipment, are open to the students for their shop study. English is taught carefully and a weekly written and oral report of the boys' shop work is required. The results in English have



(Photo by J. E. Purdy, Boston)

WILLIAM B. HUNTER

Director of cooperative industrial course of Fitchburg, Mass., high school

been a revelation to visitors from all parts of the country. After the student has had a trial of two months and is satisfied that he wants to learn a trade, his parents agree that he shall stick to it for three years and the manufacturer, on his part, agrees to teach him the various branches of the trade designated. This is a business contract and means something. The boys never have complained that the work in the shops is too hard, although they have no special privileges in the shops and the fact that they constitute the major portion of the football, basketball and baseball teams and hold offices in class organizations shows that they have no difficulty in keeping up their social standing in school. Boys receive for their shop work 10 cents an hour the first year, 11 cents the second and 12½ the third, or \$550 for the three years. As a result the great majority of the students have money in the cooperative and the savings banks of the city. In several cases the parents save the money for the boys and in other cases the money is used to help meet the current expenses of the family. The chief points of superiority claimed for it are its simplicity, economy and efficiency.

The course is now in its sixth year, having graduated three classes, numbering 50 students. The curriculum is broad enough, despite its intensely practical aim, to allow a boy who is ambitious and who has the ability to go to a higher institution. Six of the graduates have gone to the University of Cincinnati, one to the Rochester Mechanics Institute and two to Norwich University. Good reports have been received from the instructors of these institutions as to the preparation of these graduates and the boys themselves have said that their high school work fitted them well for their work at the university.

## TEACHERS TAUGHT IN PENMANSHIP

SPOKANE, Wash.—To improve the writing of faculty members and students of the North Central high school, a special class in penmanship has been organized under the personal supervision of G. F. Gundry, instructor in penmanship at the school, says the Chronicle.

At the first meeting of the class more than 40 enrolled. No credit will be given for the work and those joining the class will do so voluntarily.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### IMPRESSIONS

When gloom-enveloped night has slipped away,  
Then, looking toward the east, what do I see?  
Morn, smiling at the threshold of the day  
And me.

When, in the beauty of the sunset glow,  
The day is paling in the western sky,  
The world looks on admiringly, and so  
Do I.

When by the summer sea I dreaming lie,  
Then out across old ocean blue and deep  
To far-off lands the great ships go, and I  
To sleep.

### BOOK HISTORY

Teacher—Just where did Columbus discover America?  
Pupil—On page 37, in the second paragraph.

Ever since the machine for laundering soiled greenbacks has been in operation at the nation's capital, it seems peculiarly appropriate that this work should be carried on at Washington.

### AND THE HAMMOCK

Teacher—What is the meaning of the word hibernate?  
Pupil—It means to pass the winter in a secluded place and in a torpid state.  
Teacher—Can you give me the name of something that does this?  
Pupil—Yes'm, a lawn mower.

The report that Professor Taft, dean of the Yale law school, has lost 60 pounds avoidupois, does not mean that his legal opinions will carry any less weight than they have done heretofore.

## ELECTRIC AUTO MEN EXPECT VERY BRIGHT SEASON

Motor Car Club Decides at Annual Meeting to Send 25 Delegates to National Convention

Officers and members of the Electric Motor Car Club of New England are today looking forward to a most successful year during the coming 12 months following the holding of the annual meeting in this city Wednesday night. Day Baker, president of the club, presided over the meeting, and the principal address was made by C. H. Miles.

The coming convention of the national association to be held in Chicago was discussed, and it was decided to send 25 delegates to it. The question of an electric automobile show was also discussed, and hope was expressed that it could be given during three days in November.

During the evening a loving cup was presented to President Baker by the members of the club. The report of the treasurer showed that the club is in good financial condition. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Day Baker; vice-president, E. S. Mansfield; secretary, L. L. Edgar; treasurer, J. S. Codman; executive committee, Albert Weatherly, F. J. Stone and A. E. Carpenter.

## ADMINISTRATOR FOR INCOME TAX LAW IS NAMED

WASHINGTON—Preparations by the treasury department for directing the inflow of the millions from the income tax began Wednesday, when Secretary McAdoo announced the appointment of L. F. Speer as deputy internal revenue commissioner in charge of income tax administration, and Commissioner Osborne set his new deputy and several assistants at work upon the regulations under which the tax is to be collected.

The regulations will not be put in final form for several weeks, but the tax is not collectable until next June, so the forms will be prepared long before the first collector sets out to get his money.

More than 250 field agents and collectors are to be appointed and already many applicants are in sight. Under the law the commissioner appoints, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, and it is probable that the appointments will be based on recommendations by internal revenue collectors and that an appointment will be made by states. Officials expect to see several thousand applicants.

## CUBAN PORTS CO. LOSES ITS CASE

HAVANA—A decision against the second appeal of the Cuban Ports Company, declaring that President Menocal was right in his contention that the present company cannot be considered as holder of the original concession, as it was not organized in accordance with the law, was rendered by the supreme court Wednesday.

The first decision of the supreme court, rendered on Oct. 3, declared that the action of President Menocal in nullifying the company's concession was not unconstitutional. The second appeal was against the presidential decree canceling the concession.

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\*S. S. CLEVELAND  
NOV. 20, 12 NOON

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## UNIVERSITY CLUB OF PORTLAND, ORE., OPENS NEW HOME

PORTLAND, Ore.—The new home of the University Club at Sixth and Jefferson streets is open to members. The building and furnishings cost \$130,000.

In the basement are the billiard-room, an auditorium capable of seating 100 persons and the engine-room. On the first floor are the main entrance hall and offices, the card and domino rooms and the buffet. On this floor also is the women's annex, consisting of a parlor and dining-room.

Members are particularly proud of the dining-hall, according to the Oregonian. It is 24 feet high, extending from the fourth floor, and has a beam ceiling. The floor is of hardwood, inlaid in spaces of a foot square. It is adapted to use as a ballroom. There is a sun parlor. On the third floor are 14 bedrooms and the squash court.

## ARMOR MAKERS TO MEET MR. DANIELS

WASHINGTON—Secretary Daniels is to meet in conference today representatives of the Carnegie, Bethlehem and Midvale Steel Companies, the only concerns in the United States capable of manufacturing the heavier grade of armor plate, whose identical bids for armor plate for battleship No. 39 have been rejected.

The secretary, who favors a government armor plant, sought information from the companies on the cost of production of armor plate, which data they agreed to give in confidence. Mr. Daniels declined to receive it conditionally, as he desired to lay the information before President Wilson and Congress.

## HOUSE IS AGAIN MINUS QUORUM

WASHINGTON—The filibuster of Minority Leader Mann continued Wednesday against reference of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill to conference until a quorum of members return to Washington. When the House adjourned late in the afternoon it was 20 short of a quorum but enough members were expected by today to end the lapse of legislative business.

Not only was the House without a quorum Wednesday, but without a speaker and a clerk. While waiting for a quorum, the House was amused by a flock of bats which found their way into the chamber.

## ENGINEERS' STRIKE CALLED REMOTE

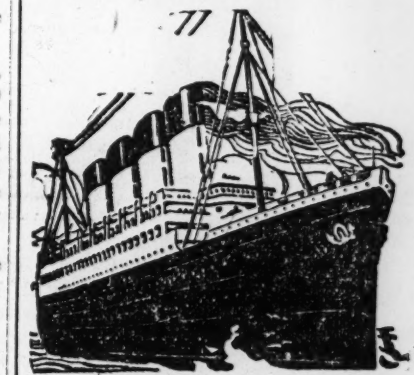
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—No official statements have been issued but the belief is now general that a compromise will be effected between the New Haven road and its engineers and firemen in the controversy over seniority rules.

It is understood that a set of modified rules, agreeable to both parties, is being drafted. Daily conferences are being held. It is believed the possibility of a strike is remote.

### YALE IS DIMOCK BENEFICIARY

NEW YORK—Yale University and institutions in the cities of Hartford and New London, Conn., will receive eventually about a quarter of the estate of Otis K. Dimock, whose will, just probated, disposes of property worth \$500,000.

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## MUNICIPAL COURT ASKS MORE ROOM

WASHINGTON—Judge Charles S. Bundy of the municipal court is of the opinion that the agitation now being made for a new building for the juvenile court should be extended so as to include the municipal court, according to the Herald.

Judge Bundy says that only three, at most, of the five rooms in which the judges of the municipal court sit every day in the year, except Sundays and legal holidays, are at all adequate or suitable.

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

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Kaiser Wilhelm II., Oct. 21  
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Oct. 28  
Fast Mail Sailings  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Oct. 16  
\*Grosser Kurfurst, Oct. 23  
Friedrich der Grosse, Oct. 31  
Hercules direct, Nov. 1  
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Baltimore-Bremen direct; one cabin (II); Wednesday  
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(Photo by Moore)

UNION NAVY MEMORIAL IN VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

## SPOKANE BUILDING FIGURES ARE HIGH

SPOKANE—The total estimated value of buildings for which building permits were issued by the city in September is \$679,115, according to figures given out by the department of building inspection, says the Chronicle. This is the record month of the year, with the exception of May, when the total was \$1,344,990.

The total for the first nine months of 1913 is \$3,146,660. This is nearly \$1,000,000 ahead of the total for the entire year of 1912, which was \$2,251,791. The total for the year 1911 was \$3,314,780.

## SALT LAKE CITY JOINS PUBLICITY INTERESTS UNDER ONE HEAD

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Through cooperative arrangements information regarding Salt Lake City and the state of Utah as a whole now emanates from one central source, thus gaining better results by developing efficiency.

The idea of taking this step dates back to when the advertising men of the transcontinental railroads were guests of the Salt Lake City Commercial Club in this city and at Yellowstone park for a week last August, for W. G. Farrell, managing director of the Commercial Club, then secured the assistance of the railroad advertising men in carrying out a plan to amalgamate the interests of the 46 business organiza-

tions existing here. He is now conferring with organizations in the East organized successfully along the proposed lines.

It is intended to make known more generally the extensive natural resources of Utah, where an immense supply of coal has been located by the government engineers. There are also large deposits of iron, copper and other minerals and metals, as well as vast quantities of ozokerite, a substance from which paint and wax products are manufactured. The club plans also to show the rapidity with which waterpower is being developed and to bring out prominently the value of Utah's fine farm lands.



# Senate Currency Committee Refuses to Hurry Work

Executive Session Resents Reported Attempts on Part of Administration to Hasten Its Deliberations—Senators Hitchcock and O'Gorman Make Statements

WASHINGTON—Criticism of the members of the Senate banking and currency committee and attempts by friends of the administration to hurry favorable action on the Glass currency bill were resented on Wednesday night at an executive session of the organization. Senators O'Gorman and Hitchcock demanded that this be done. Accentuating its stand, the committee gave out that it would conduct hearings until Oct. 25, and that it would not permit itself to be forced to act prematurely.

Following the meeting, both Senators O'Gorman and Hitchcock gave out interviews making plain the position of the committee and their own attitudes individually. Senator Hitchcock said the committee had declared that "any organized effort to coerce the committee or to circulate unfounded criticisms of members of the committee was to be condemned."

He also declared that the members had condemned the criticism of himself made public in a statement by Representative Carter Glass, who piloted the administration bill through the House.

Senator O'Gorman said the meeting resulted in a general expression of good feeling among the members of the committee and an understanding that no further efforts to force the committee to act prematurely would be tolerated.

The letter of President Wilson, published on Wednesday denying a statement attributed to him, characterizing as "rebels" the Democrats opposing the currency measure, was read in the committee, and in connection with statements made by members of the committee was accepted as a disclaimer on the part of the White House of any extraordinary effort to force action by the committee.

General endorsement of several features of the bill was voiced on Wednesday by Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank, who recommended amendments which he said were necessary to make the measure a working success.

Mr. Vanderlip said the one great object of legislation should be to give the banks a market for money, which would eliminate the call loan market on the New York stock exchange.

"It is an element of danger," he said, "and it is unsound banking, but it is the soundest banking we can do with our present system. No one will be more thankful than the great banks of New York if we can eliminate that."

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## J. J. HILL URGES ALFALFA CROP IN NEW ENGLAND

He Says It Can Be Raised at Small Expense and Would Prove a Source of Much Profit

### TALK AT LUNCHEON

Alfalfa could be grown in New England and it would produce from \$75 to \$80 an acre against which there would be an expense of \$10 an acre to handle, according to James J. Hill, one of the leading railroad men in this country, who was the honor guest at the luncheon given today in the Hotel Lenox by the agricultural committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The gathering was arranged for the purpose of hearing at first hand what was being done to develop agriculture in the West.

Mr. Hill said that some time ago his son asked him for a farm in the Red river valley and he gave him 4000 acres on condition that he would try to raise alfalfa on two acres of it. About two weeks ago when he visited the farm he learned that the experiment had succeeded and that there had been an average of 7½ tons to an acre. Fourteen yearling steers had been turned into a section of 1½ acres in extent last year and could not eat it down.

Massachusetts he believed was capable of yielding as much agriculturally as any other state in the Union. Taking Denmark as an illustration, Mr. Hill said that in that country there were 3000 square miles of ground which could not be cultivated. This leaves 13,000 square miles under cultivation, which feeds the population and exports \$9 an acre. He said the people have now become so much an agricultural people that they no longer emigrate.

In addition to Mr. Hill the other speakers included Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the University of Minnesota; Joseph Chapman, chairman of the American Bankers Association committee on agriculture and education; Sam Jordan of Pettis county, Mo.; B. F. Harris and George Woodruff, two western bankers.

Theodore N. Vail, chairman of the chamber of agriculture committee is in New York and George H. Ellis presided. According to the agricultural committee the bringing of these men together will have the effect of attracting the attention of the people of New England to the importance of agriculture.

New England, it is pointed out, has 67 counties which contain 188,000 farms that were valued in 1909 at \$367,000,000 and produced \$282,000,000 worth of produce. As 75 per cent of the present food supply comes from outside of New England, it is of interest to farmers, manufacturers, bankers, transportation companies and the consumers that New England raise more of its own produce.

On his arrival in this city Mr. Hill went to the Hotel Touraine, and thence to the Copley-Plaza, where he was met by many of the representatives of large financial institutions. He refused to discuss the currency bill or the agricultural situation as it is affected by the proposed legislation.

## MASSACHUSETTS STREAMS ARE BEING STUDIED

Geological Survey Gathers Data for Use in Construction and Development of Power Plants and Water Supply

### CONSIDER PEAT BOGS

Hydrometric data concerning the numerous rivers and other streams in Massachusetts are being gathered by the United States geological survey. These statistics are for use principally in the design, construction and maintenance of power plants and in studies for municipal water supplies which may be developed in the state. Besides its value to this state, the data relating to stream flow are an aid in general comparative purposes.

In cooperation with the state, the geological survey is making a study of the volume and character of the streams at the following gaging stations: Connecticut river at Sunderland, Deerfield river at Hoosac tunnel, Deerfield river near Charlemont, Deerfield river at Shelburne Falls, Housatonic river at Great Barrington, Quabog river at West Brimfield, Swift river at West Ware, Ware river at Ware, west branch of Farmington river at New Boston, Ware river at Gibbs Crossing, Westfield river (middle branch) at Goss Heights, and Westfield river at Knightsville. At these stations the height or stage of the rivers is determined each day by local observers, and measurements of the discharge of the streams are made by engineers of the survey. From these data the quantity of water flowing past the station is determined.

## WOMAN PRESIDENT OF BANK ATTENDS CONVENTION HERE

Mrs. Batcheller's Husband Is Cashier of Fingal, S. D., Institution She Presides Over

As the only woman president of a bank at the gathering, Mrs. L. A. Batcheller of Fingal, N. D., is a conspicuous figure at the American Bankers Association. She is president of the First National Bank, Fingal, which position she has held for 10 years. Mrs. Batcheller does not know why she was made president. She thought a man



MRS. L. A. BATCHELLER

should hold the position, but the four men, including her husband, who are the board of directors, insisted on placing her in that position. "It must have been their gallantry," she says.

Speaking from her own experience, Mrs. Batcheller sees no reason why a woman should not be a bank president, if she is qualified for the position. It should be a question of qualification only, she says.

Women should be instructed in finance, Mrs. Batcheller insists. Suddenly called upon to manage their own affairs hundreds have found themselves dependent upon men who had no particular interest in them and were as likely to mismanage as to manage their interests, she believes. The joke about the woman who makes out a check for the amount she has overdrew at the bank she thinks has been told long enough. It is quite time, she declares, that women should prove that they can take care of their own affairs or at least follow intelligently the advice of their counselors.

Her home duties have not been interfered with by her banking duties, Mrs. Batcheller asserts. Asked about suffrage, she replied: "We are going to have it. We have passed a law establishing it," and then she confessed that she had never been "keen" about it, but that she expected to do her duty at the polls.

Mrs. Batcheller's husband is cashier of the bank over which his wife presides.

## SUNNYVALE LAYS CONCRETE WALKS

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The contract that was awarded to R. Chambers of the Sunnyvale board of trustees for three and three quarters miles of concrete sidewalk is being rushed. In a short time there has been about one mile of walk laid and a good deal of ground broken. If conditions permit, the contract will be fulfilled in two months, says the Times, under date of Sunnyvale. When completed, Sunnyvale will have as good sidewalks as any of the suburban towns of the Santa Clara valley. Since the work has begun on the walks there have been a number of local residents who have made improvements by laying concrete sidewalks from the new walk to their doors.

## SUBWAY BAR SAID TO BE MONEY LACK

NEW YORK—Taxpayers from Brooklyn and Queens crowded the chamber of the board of aldermen yesterday when Chairman McCall of the public service commission began the public hearing for an immediate construction of a cross-town subway between the Brighton beach elevated system and Queensboro bridge. There was no opposition. Said Chairman McCall: "Let us be plain, so that you will not go from here with a false impression. The financial condition of the city is the only barrier to immediate action on this cross-town route. Can we find an honorable way immediately to put this project into course of construction? This is the only question that confronts us."

SCHOOL TO HAVE ONE SESSION SAN FRANCISCO—The old Mission high school will again have a single continuous morning session. Miss Nellie Murphy, senior at the school, says many girls assisted themselves and their families by working afternoons, says the Examiner.

## COURT SOON TO DECIDE ON IMPORTANT SULZER QUESTION

"Can Official Be Impeached for Acts Committed Before He Took Office?" Will Be Answered When Summing Up Is Completed at Albany

ALBANY, N. Y.—The most important decision in the Sulzer impeachment trial, even more important, experts on constitutional law believe, than the question whether the Governor is guilty, will have to be decided by vote of the court immediately upon closing of the arguments for the prosecution and defense. This question is:

Can an official be impeached for offenses alleged to have been committed before he took the oath of office?

This question was raised by the defense early in the trial and Presiding Judge Cullen reserved decision without prejudice until both sides could complete their evidence.

On Wednesday the defense closed its case, having placed but one witness, Louis Sarecky, former secretary to the respondent, on the stand. The Governor himself refused, it is said, to testify because, according to his attorneys, he did not wish to use his wife to cover the misuse of campaign contributions, with which he is charged. The Governor will issue a statement after the verdict is handed down.

Contending that the removal from office of William Sulzer would substitute anarchy for law in the state of New York, Louis Marshall made a dramatic appeal for the acquittal of the impeached Governor today. For nearly three hours he discussed the evidence. He placed responsibility for the proceedings at the doors of men whom the Governor prevented from looking the state.

He discussed at great length the charge that Mr. Sulzer misappropriated campaign funds. The moment these moneys were sent to the candidate, he argued, the title to them was vested in him, and not in the donors. Whatever use he made of them was for him to say.

In answer Alton B. Parker denied every contention of the defense. He declared there was no question of the power of the court. He said that the fact that Mr. Sulzer did not answer the charges in person indicated that he had no valid defense.

The defense began today to sum up its case. Following completion of summing up the prosecution, the court in executive session will decide whether acts committed by the Governor before he took office were impeachable. If an affirmative vote is taken on this question, the court will then consider whether the Governor is guilty or not guilty; if guilty, whether he shall be removed from office; if removed from office, whether he shall be barred from holding another position of trust under the state government.

The defense closed its case Wednesday without calling either the Governor or his wife. According to D. Cady Herriek, chief of the Sulzer attorneys, the Governor had heard from many quarters, including Washington, that "any man who would shield himself behind his wife ought to be removed."

### Action Comes as Surprise

The sudden announcement that the case for the defense was closed, late Wednesday afternoon, caused much surprise. Only a few days after the trial began, Governor Sulzer told newspapermen that he would appear in his own

defense. He said he would tell an "astounding story" that would force Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, to take the stand in his defense, also.

Counsel for the impeachment managers had in reserve half a dozen witnesses for rebuttal. Mrs. Sulzer, they anticipated, would take the blame for the Governor's stock speculations which the article of impeachment charge he conducted with unreported campaign contributions.

Judge Herriek pointed out that the testimony of Allan A. Ryan best disclosed the reason why the Governor had not taken the stand. This was the conversation which Mr. Ryan said he had with the impeached executive early in September in relation to obtaining political influence to stop the trial.

### Told Reason to Mr. Ryan

"I told Mr. Sulzer," Mr. Ryan's testimony ran, "now that certain charges had been made against him, that I did not see that he could afford to put himself in a position in which he could not answer the charges. He said that the reason was that he did not want to drag his wife into the situation and put her on the stand."

Louis A. Sarecky, former Sulzer campaign secretary, testified under cross-examination that he destroyed practically all the check books, check stubs and memoranda connected with contributions to the Governor's campaign fund. He also admitted omitting the contributions of brewers from the campaign statement he said he prepared and which the Governor filed with the secretary of state.

On redirect examination Mr. Sarecky said that so far as he knew "Mr. Sulzer did not keep any books of account."

To a query by a senator, the witness answered that when the campaign was over there was only \$60 left in his Mutual Alliance Trust Company account.

### Two Witnesses Excluded

The only other testimony introduced by the defense Wednesday was by Hugh J. Reilly, a contractor for the Cuban government, that he had loaned Governor Sulzer \$26,000, and by John N. Carlisle, state highway commissioner for New York, who identified a document in which he had recommended the passage of a legislative bill which the Governor signed. This was the bill of Assemblyman Prime in respect to which, it was alleged in the impeachment charges, the Governor bartered his political influence.

Two witnesses were called before the court adjourned, but Presiding Judge Cullen excluded their testimony. They were George W. Egbert, a bank examiner, in charge of the books of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company, and James C. Miller, an official of the Fifth Avenue bank of New York.

Judge Cullen held that the introduction of their testimony would inject new evidence and reopen the case.

NEW YORK—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, says that no one has ever come to him with a request that he stop Governor Sulzer's impeachment or trial.

## REVOLUTION IS FORBIDDEN TO SANTO DOMINGO

United States Minister Restores Peace Between Warring Factions in Republic and Announces New Policy for Future

### MEDIATION ENFORCED

SANTO DOMINGO—James M. Sullivan, United States minister to the republic of Santo Domingo, has brought about peace between the factions led by Gen. Horatio Vasquez and the provisional President, Jose Bordes Valdez. The American minister's action in bringing about a settlement of the differences between the government and the rebels is the first successful application and administration of the United States government's new Latin-American policy with regard to the Dominican republic, which is to the effect that the force of arms can never again settle any question in this country.

Mr. Sullivan has made it known that the last civil war in this republic has been fought. In the future any uprising, he says, will be stamped out as criminal without a conference being held between the opposing factions, the United States government supporting the constitutional authority against force, regardless of the merits of the issue.

The American minister arrived at Santo Domingo city from the United States on Sept. 17, and immediately brought about an armistice between the rebels and the government troops fighting in the northern department. Since then negotiations have been in progress continuously, with the result that the revolution has been

## HAMPDEN BOND ISSUE BEFORE BOARD TODAY

Public Service Commissioners to Resume Hearing on Railroad's Petition to Put Out \$2,500,000 in Securities

### MR. MELLEN HEARD

Whether permission shall be given by the Massachusetts public service commissioners to the Hampden railroad to issue \$2,500,000 worth of bonds comes up again late today at the continued hearing at 20 Beacon street.

Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven railroad, yesterday urged that the issue be granted.

Mr. Mellen was called to testify to the relation between Ralph T. Gillett and the Boston & Maine before the Hampden was built. He said the purpose of the Boston & Maine had been to secure a lease of the Hampden road to get a connection with Springfield.

It was Mr. Mellen's original idea that the road would cost about \$2,900,000, and he was surprised when it cost \$4,000,000.

## MR. HILL ASKS BANKERS TO AID MAN ON FARM

(Continued from page seven)

criticism. But there is one comprehensive objection and one danger of practical failure which have been too little emphasized. The objection is that the bill in its present form is too socialistic to suit the temper of the body of our people. Observe that it is not merely supervision and regulation, even so minute as are exercised in the case of the railroads, that is proposed. The banking business, so organically related to the solvency of every institution and the prosperity of every man, is to be taken over almost in its entirety. The central reserve board is an autocracy. The plan differs essentially but little from the direct assumption by the government of complete ownership and control of the banking business.

To avoid these possible perils, to frame a system not for today but for all the future, founded on justice and financial experience, cooperation between the bankers, the executive and the legislative authority is indispensable.

### "The County Agent"

In an address on "The County Agent" Samuel M. Jordan of Pettis county, Mo., who is devoting two years' work to try the plan, said it would become profitable for the banker to go arrange matters that the farmer can secure longer time on his loans at a lower rate of interest with an easier method of payment.

"Only a few years ago," he said, "farmers secured the virgin soil at a low price, but today they are buying a depleted soil at a high price. If the bankers could make the farmer more prosperous and his land more productive the business of the town would prosper in the same ratio, and while the rates on land might be lower, more money would be used in that way as well as a very much greater amount in commercial loans."

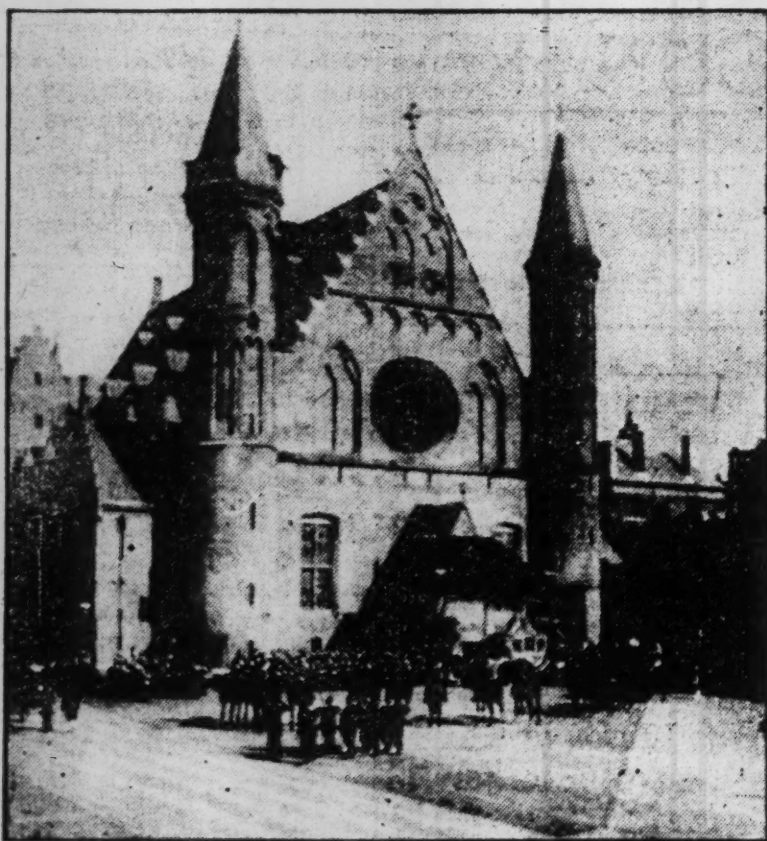
"Production per capita is on the decrease, and land tenancy is on the increase. In Denmark 80 farmers out of every 100 own the land they till, but in this country only 60 out of every 100 are owners of their farms, and in this country our land was almost given to us only a few years ago. These are conditions that can be remedied through the training and the educating of the people, and it can be accomplished to a very great degree indeed by the bankers of the nation assisting and cooperating with the county agent. Books, bulletins, newspapers, etc., have their mission, but none of them can take the place of the county agent who goes right on to the farmer's farm and meets his problems face to face and solves them."

## BOSTON APPLAUDS JOSEPH KNOWLES

Joseph Knowles, the artist who has lived in the Maine woods in a primitive way for the past two months, arrived at the North station this afternoon from Portland, garbed in the costume he made in the forests. He was met at the train by Edward C. McAdams and others of the Boston Post and taken to Boston common in an automobile.

Following his remarks to the crowd from the Parkman bandstand, the artist was taken to the hotel Georgian for a dinner given by the press. Later he goes to the Hemenway gymnasium, while tonight he will be given a reception at the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association.

GOOD ROADS MEN MEET OCT. 27 DENVER—Good road builders of Colorado will meet at Pueblo Oct. 27 and 28, to discuss improved methods of highway building, says the Republic.



The Ridderzaal, The Hague, where Parliament assembles

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The opening of the Dutch Parliament, recently reported in The Christian Science Monitor, takes place in the Ridderzaal, the building in which the peace conference was held this year. The houses of the two chambers are both on the Binnenhof,

which adjoins the Ridderzaal, but as the opening ceremony takes place in the presence of both, it is found necessary to meet for that purpose in the Ridderzaal, as this is the only building sufficiently large. The procession of the Queen in her state coach proceeds from the palace to the Ridderzaal, where the two chambers have already preceded her.



# Oskaloosa Still Has Indian Traditions

ords connected with this department of the city. Detention quarters are located at the northeast corner of the building, with entrance opening on the driveway along the north side of the hall.

## Park and Band Stand

A beautiful park adorns Oskaloosa and supplies as well as a means of much amusement for the city's residents.

## OSKALOOSA PARK



Structure erected by public subscription result of years of study and research

Oskaloosa numbers among its industries, bridge works, foundries, manufacture of steam heaters, wagon and barrow manufactory, brick and tile manufactory and the manufacture of clothing. Besides these enterprises, large amounts of coal are mined each year in the immediate vicinity of Oskaloosa, much of which is rightly to be credited to the commercial assets of this city. Oskaloosa recently has erected a fine new city hall.

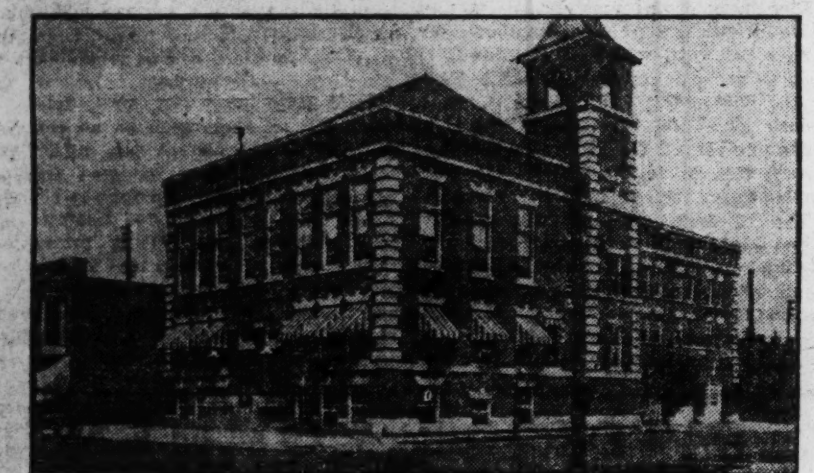
## City Hall Building

This new administration building stands at the northeast corner of the intersection of Market street and Second avenue, the main building fronting on Market street and the fire department and tower facing Second avenue. Fire department and administration quarters are included in a single structure, the value of which is about \$75,000.

Modern structural methods were employed throughout the building and the materials used were brick, steel, cement and reinforced concrete. The building is practically fireproof. Everything about the new hall is first class and substantial and selected with a view to service.

The mayor has office rooms at the southwest corner of the building and in the opposite corner is located the municipal laboratory. The mayor has a large general office room and east of this, fronting on the Second avenue side of the

## NEW CITY HALL IN OSKALOOSA, IA.



Municipal building that houses both administrative and fire departments

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—So much of orders Sept. 30 as transfers Capt. D. Van Voorhis from eighth cavalry to sixth cavalry, to take effect Jan. 1, amended so as to transfer Captain Van Voorhis to third cavalry.

Capt. J. H. Hasson assigned to sixth cavalry, to take effect Jan. 1. First Lieut. R. T. Oliver, dental surgeon, relieved Letterman general hospital, San Francisco, and proceed to Ft. Worden, Washington, for duty.

Board of officers to consist of Col. W. W. Gibson, Lieut. Col. H. T. Thompson, and Lieut. Col. C. B. Wheeler, all of ordnance department, appointed to meet at New York arsenal, Governors Island, N. Y., Oct. 14, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for making recommendation for detail of one officer to grade of major in ordnance department.

Second Lieut. J. S. Singleton, infantry, to the Walter Reed hospital for examination. Lieut. Col. W. L. Kenly, sixth field artillery, from recruiting service St. Louis, Mo., to his regiment.

Maj. C. H. Muir, infantry, to Beaver city, Neb., to inspect company L, fifth infantry, organized militia of Nebraska, on Oct. 15, thence to his station.

First Lieut. J. E. Hemphill, cavalry, make not to exceed one visit per month until June 30, to Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus, Ohio, and to Detroit and South Haven, Mich., to instruct militia cavalry organizations at those places.

Leaves—Second Lieut. B. B. Butler, thirteenth infantry, three months. Second Lieut. J. A. Saratt, fifth infantry, one month and 20 days. First Lieut. H. J. Reilly, fifteenth cavalry, one month's extension.

### Navy Orders

Ensign L. R. Agrell, commissioned from June 7, 1913.

Ensign E. L. Woodside, commissioned from June 7, 1913.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Kel-

ley, detached naval hospital, Washington, D. C.; to North Carolina.

Chief Gunner William Zeitler, to the Maine.

Chief Machinist H. E. Fish, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to the North Dakota.

Machinist Max Vogt, detached the North Dakota; continue naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Machinist A. J. Merkt, to the Kentucky.

Machinist Martin Huber, detached Mare Island, Cal.; to the California.

Movements of Vessels

The California is at Mazatlan. The Birmingham is at Havana.

The Penacook from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H.

The Whipple, Truxton, Paul Jones and Perry from San Diego to San Pedro.

The Arctus is at Key West. The Nashville from Santo Domingo City to Puerto Plata.

The Monaghan and the Ammen are at Philadelphia.

The Wyoming, Arkansas, Delaware, Utah and the Virginia from Hampton Roads to southern drill grounds.

The Supply from Hongkong to Manila.

Notes

The naval board of inspection, with Capt. Augustus A. Fechteler in charge, is at Newport, R. I., to inspect the submarine G-1, which will undergo her final acceptance. The G-1 has been completed for three years, but owing to continued troubles with her engines has never been officially accepted.

The officers of the destroyer flotilla, under command of Capt. William S. Simms, are spending each morning at the war college, and weather permitting, there will be a war game today, where in the Dixie, Cassin and Walke represent the enemy approaching the coast, while the remaining destroyers will leave after sunset for a night attack.

Competition for the essay medal offered by the Admiral Trenchard section of the navy league, to the fourth class, naval academy, has been extended to the second and third classes.

## MANY INTERESTS CLAIM NASHVILLE MAN'S ATTENTION

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Although a young man, John M. Gray, Jr., of Nashville is one of the most prominently identified men of this city. He is a native of Nashville, and began his business career under the direction of his father in the wholesale hardware business.

After proving his capabilities, at the age of 21 he became a member of the firm of Gray, Fall & Co., and later became vice-president of this firm's successor, the Gray-Dixie Company. Besides being vice-president and one of the active managers of this mercantile establishment Mr. Gray is president of the Nashville industrial bureau, a director in the American National Bank, the Wilson Land & Lumber Company, the Sudekum Metallic Packing Company, the Nashville Property Company, and the Crescent Amusement Company, and is an influential member of the Nashville Board of Trade.

Mr. Gray is regarded as equally useful in organizations for social purposes and development. He is vice-president of the Golf and Country Club, trustee of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, and a member of the Hermitage and Commercial clubs. Mr. Gray spares neither time, money nor effort in the promotion of the industrial and social activities of Nashville, and his activities in these directions are felt throughout the city.



(Photo by Thues)  
JOHN M. GRAY, JR.  
Of Nashville, Tenn.

## ORGANIZATION IS FOR IMMIGRANTS

NEW ORLEANS—Details of the organization of the Mississippi Valley Immigration Association on Oct. 25 were discussed at a meeting of the immigration committee of the real estate, land and immigration division of the New Orleans Association of Commerce recently, says the Picayune. A resolution commending the work of George H. Smith and other members of the committee at the conference in New York was introduced by John Dymond, Sr.

Oskaloosa's park has an unusually fine band stand. It was erected by public subscription in 1911-1912, after plans and specifications made by Charles L. Barnhouse, and is the result of years of study and research. Mr. Barnhouse went to the ends of the country to secure knowledge and data of open air or park band stand structures and he was several years in gathering the ideas and the information that formed the basis of the stand that now graces the center of the Oskaloosa public park, and from which, upon summer evenings and other occasions band music may be heard to advantage.

The stand is made of solid concrete, steel and copper and is an ideal structure in every way.

Resting upon a base 24 feet between the octagonal sides, the floor, reinforced concrete, stands at an elevation of about eight feet above the sidewalk plane. Eight ornamental steel standards support a canopy top, 34 feet in diameter, the edge having a projection of five feet over the floor.

The ceiling of the canopy is a per-

forated sounding board, so constructed as to drop in the center in a curve that has the effect of the bell of a horn in developing and magnifying the sound waves. The distance between the floor and ceiling at the edges is 19 feet. The roof is dome shaped, in general lines something like the band stand in Central park, New York city, and is richly ornamented with a bronze cresting of pleasing design. The sides of the stand are guarded with a balustrade of combined structural steel and concrete, the grille alternating with solid masonry.

Having in mind a double purpose for the stand and intending that it should serve the people as a speakers stand, as well as a band stand, Mr. Barnhouse's plans included an extension of the floor of the stand toward each four sides of the park. This extension is protected by the ornamental steel grille. It is large enough to accommodate a speaker at the right height to permit reaching every part of a crowd. Lighting of the stand for evening programs is accomplished by means of a great central globe that ornaments the tip of the curved ceiling.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Interesting decisions by the rules of golf committee.

### THE BENEFIT OF DELAY

Birstall Golf Club—In a stroke competition A returned a winning score, and her name was posted in the club house as a winner. Two days afterwards she was disqualified by the committee because her card was not signed. Was the committee right in disqualifying A?

Answer—No. It is the duty of the committee to examine the cards before posting the names of the winners. After having posted the names the committee must be held to have accepted the card as correct and in order.

### ON THE FENCE

Rosslare Golf Club—In a stroke competition A played a ball from the tenth tee which she thought was possible out of bounds and then played a provisional ball. On coming to the place where the first ball lay it was found on top of a fence (which was, in fact, out of bounds).

A, thinking ball was in bounds, played it and lifted the provisional ball. Before playing her next stroke she was informed that that of fence was out of bounds—this being a local rule printed on back of scoring card. A then went back to the tee and played a third ball.

Was A entitled to play the third ball under the two stroke penalty rule (rule XI, stroke competitions), or was A disqualified for playing the out-of-bounds ball or for picking up the provisional ball with the intention of proceeding with the out-of-bounds ball?

Answer—The player was disqualified for playing the ball which lay out of bounds. If the competitor had not played from "out of bounds" the provisions of stroke rule 2 would have been applicable to the ball which had been played provisionally.

### CONTRACTING OUT OF THE RULES

Rochdale Golf Club—In a match tournament, A and C took out cards for a stroke competition and agreed to waive stymies and play both competitions at the same time. They were disqualified by the committee for the match tournament, but their cards were accepted for the stroke competition.

It was then discovered that A had agreed with his opponent to waive stymies in his previous round. C contends that A was disqualified for that round, and that therefore he should have had a walkover for the round in which he and A were disqualified. Is C's contention correct?

Answer—C incurred the penalty of disqualification for debarring stymies in his match with A. A should have been disqualified for the same reason after his previous round, had the facts been known to the committee; but, as they were not known, A and C were playing a round in the competition.

SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR

Littlehampton Golf Club—In a four ball match a player's ball landed on ground under repair and could not be found. All the players and their caddies were agreed that the ball was on ground under repair. Which rule is applied?

Answer—Rule 21 applies. It is impossible to apply the directions laid down in rule 11, as there is no means of determining the place where the ball lay.

### "ASCERTAINING" AND "ASKING"

Northwood Golf Club—A and B are playing the final in a 36-hole match play competition. In playing the thirty-seventh hole they both arrive on the green. B holes out, and thereupon one of the caddies volunteers the information that A has two strokes for the hole. A asks B if he has two for the hole and B replies bona fide in the affirmative. A then holes out in 2 and both players leave the green under the impression that A has won the match, but on arriving at the clubhouse it is discovered on counting the strokes that A did not have two for the hole but only one, and therefore so far as strokes are concerned the hole was halved.

Has A won the hole under rule 4, sub-section 2 (which seems the governing rule) or under any other rule, or does the first part of rule 3 apply? The latter part does not apply, as by the rules of the competitions all questions have to be referred to the captain. The arguments appear to be shortly as follows: A contends he has won the hole and match under rule 4, sub-section 2; that it is quite clear B gave him wrong information, and that he is entitled to "ascertain" the number of strokes by asking if he had "two for it."

B contends that it is evident from the wording of rule 4 that the framers in-

tended the player to "ascertain" the number of strokes by asking his opponent in the ordinary and straightforward way how many strokes he had played, and that the only reason for using the words "ascertain from" instead of the word "ask" is because "ascertain" implies an obligation on the part of the opponent to give an answer which the word "ask" does not; that had A asked him how many strokes he had played he would have easily been able to state the number, but that he was misled by the form of A's question, which threw upon him the necessity of knowing how many strokes A had played which he was not bound to know; that A, having missed him, though unintentionally, cannot take advantage of the latter part of sub-section 2 of rule 4, which can only be read with the first part.

B further contends that if A is entitled to ascertain the number of strokes in the way he did he must equally be entitled to ascertain them in any way he may think fit, a position which might easily lead to grave abuses.

Would the answer to the question put in this case be the same if (1) A and B discovered the mistake before leaving the green, or (2) A and B were in dispute as to what conversation actually occurred on the green; and how, if at all, is the question affected by rule 36 in the case in point by the fact that A does not claim the hole under rule 4 until the players have left the green.

Answer—The conversation which took place is vital to the case, and the decision must depend upon it. A, in asking for information which he was entitled to receive (rule 4, 2), chose to use the common method expressly laid down in definition 21 as to "reckoning of strokes," and B, in his answer adopted this method, and in doing so gave A wrong information (rule 4, 2), and therefore loses the hole. If B had any doubt as to the number of strokes A had played, he should have stated the fact. Had the question been raised before leaving the putting-green B could have claimed that the matter be referred in terms of rule 36.

## AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

On account of the annual Boston to New York via Albany and Hudson river and return via Fall River line excursion today the Boston & Albany road furnished three special trains from South station at 8:30, 8:35 and 10 a. m.

The private car Westmoreland, occupied by Henry C. Frick and party, passed through Boston over the New England lines by special train early this morning, en route from New York city to Prides Crossing.

Charles F. Bacon, signal engineer Boston Terminal Company, South station, is attending the Railway Signal Association's convention at Nashville, Tenn. Before returning to Boston Mr. Bacon will inspect terminals at Chicago and Pittsburgh.

Commencing today the Boston and Lake Placid Pullman sleeper, operated via New York Central lines from South station at 4:50 p. m. will be withdrawn for the remainder of the season.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 555, occupied by Gen. Supt. J. D. Tyler and party, was attached to the Fitchburg division's Chicago express from North station last night en route to Mechanicville, N. Y.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road will provide a special train at East Boston docks this afternoon for the accommodation of western passengers arriving on the Cunard steamship Laconia.

Boston Musical Festival Orchestra occupied reserved car attached to the Boston & Maine road's Bangor express from North station at 7 o'clock this morning en route to Portland, Me.

John Buckley, general foreman construction department terminal division, Boston & Maine road, is installing at Mystic Junction yard, Somerville, new track scales of 150 tons capacity.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road, provides tonight special service for the Leland wedding party en route from North Grafton to Boston on second No. 40, due South station at 10:45 p. m.

COPPER STRIKERS KILL SHERIFF CALUMET, Mich.—James Pollack, a deputy sheriff, was killed Wednesday by copper mine strikers at the Isle Royale mine, near Houghton.

If any of the 4000

## DELEGATES

to the

Convention of the

## American Bankers Association

do not daily receive the Boston News Bureau delivered promptly after the closing of the financial markets they should notify our Boston office, 30 Kilby Street.

## THE BOSTON NEWS BUREAU

has the fastest printing presses in the world and the most complete outfit for the prompt presentation of financial news—news of the business world and of the business and thought of the financial world.

Delegates to the American Bankers Convention are invited to inspect the plant and facilities of the Boston News Bureau any day or hour. They may then better understand why the Boston News Bureau is

The Financial Publication of New England

## NEW YORK TO BUY HERKIMER HOUSE

NEW YORK—Through the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic organizations in upper New York state the approval of the state land board has been obtained to purchase the historic home of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer which overlooks the Mohawk river about two and a half miles east of Little Falls. The old house is one of the few remaining pre-revolutionary domiciles in that part of New York state. Efforts to have the state buy the Herkimer homestead have been in progress for two years. With the house are included 11 acres of land. All that now remains to have the title vested in the state is the approval of Attorney-General Carmody, and when this is given the state will pay to the present owners \$11,000.

## OFFICE ASPIRANTS TO BE EXAMINED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Mayor Newton D. Baker of Cleveland and Frederick C. Howe, director of the People's Institute, New York city, were invited recently to examine, as to their ability to fill office, the candidates for mayor of this city, Joseph G. Armstrong and Stephen G. Porter, and they have accepted.

The examination will take place at the University Club Saturday. Candidates for the council and other municipal offices have been invited to be examined. The plan was devised by Thomas J. Howells, who provided the funds and who expects the voters to gain experts' opinions of the fitness of the candidates.

## STREET CLEANERS RECEIVE MEDALS

NEW YORK—Officers of the Central Mercantile Association Wednesday presented medals to drivers, street sweepers and foremen of the street cleaning department at Stable E, in West Fifth street, near Ninth avenue, in recognition of their good work for the last year.

### B. U. SOPHOMORES ELECT

Sophomore class officers Boston University College of Liberal Arts, were elected yesterday, including the president, Miss Esther M. Lyon, Abington, and secretary, Miss Eunice E. Rowell, Beverly.

## SPRINGFIELD TO HONOR GUESTS WITH FLAG DAY

Special Observation Planned in Respect to Stationers and Sunday School Convention Delegates Soon to Gather There

## ARRANGE COURTESIES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—It has been decided to observe Thursday, Oct. 16, as Springfield day in the program for the entertainment of the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Stationers and Manufacturers, which will be meeting in Springfield then. The afternoon of that day will be given over to visiting the Springfield industrial plants, several tours to be outlined from which each of the city's guests is to select the one he likes best. The Springfield hosts will act as guides for the visits.

At the same time, in observance of the day and out of courtesy as well to the Sunday school convention, then in session, as to the stationers, it will be arranged for the merchants of the city to decorate with flags and bunting.

In round numbers, including women, the stationers convention is to bring 1000 people to the city. A fund of \$3800 was raised for their entertainment in this vicinity.

The convention will be in session formally and informally from Monday evening to Friday evening. At the dinner Thursday evening United States Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts and President Marion Leroy Burton of Smith College will be the chief speakers.

### HEBREW ASSOCIATIONS TO MEET

More than 500 delegates from Boston and suburban Young Men's Hebrew Associations will leave next Saturday night for Providence, R. I., for the third annual convention of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Associations of New England.

### WOMEN OPPOSE FREAK DRESS

WASHINGTON—Delegates representing 7000 Washington women, members of the Federated Women's Clubs, today voted against freakish dress and the modern dances.

## Boys' Patch Pocket

## Norfolk Suits

A pleasing departure from the ordinary Norfolk. Four patch pockets—stitched belt. Firmly built from attractive, serviceable, new all wool fabrics. Boston's Best at

\$7.50 to \$12

Other good models at \$5 to \$15

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK—Young \$12 Men's New Model Norfolk Suit

FOOTBALL OR SCHOOL PENNANT FREE

With purchase of any Boys' Suit or Overcoat costing \$5 or over. Pennant correct colors.

Talbot Co

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# Administration Philippine Policy Cause of Speculation

President Wilson's Attitude  
Toward Islands Declared to Be  
That of All His Predecessors  
Since American Occupation

## INDEPENDENCE WAITS

WASHINGTON—Public men in this city are interested in observing that the new Philippine policy of the Democratic party, as announced at Manila the other day by the new governor-general, Francis Burton Harrison, is commended cordially by former governor-general Forbes, who had served in that office for a number of years, under a Republican administration, and by Bishop Brent of the Episcopal church in the Philippines, who is in now in the United States attending the triennial convention of that denomination. These gentlemen, and others who are competent to speak on such a question, say that the new Democratic policy is merely a continuation of that which has been followed since the islands came under American control.

The fundamental aims of the American government have been two-fold: First, the administration of the islands in the interest of the natives, and, second, the gradual training of those natives in self-government to a point where they could safely receive full independence, if they wished it. Now the Wilson administration, building on the foundation of its predecessors, has given the Filipinos control of both branches of their legislative assembly, reserving the veto power, however, to the governor-general.

Hereafter the Philippine commission, which takes the place of the American Senate in the legislative body of the islands, will have a native majority. It consists of nine members, appointed by the President at Washington, and until now only three of them have been natives. There is no possibility that this new policy will lead to disorder, for the governor-general's veto can stop any program which is deemed by Washington to be unwise.

Until the Filipinos have shown themselves capable of self-government there is to be unremitting recognition of American sovereignty.

And when the time shall have arrived for the United States to withdraw, that act will be accomplished, not as the result of an executive order issued from the White House, but through an act of Congress. The sovereignty of the islands is vested in the United States by treaty with Spain. First Congress would have to abrogate the treaty of 1898, which gave us the islands and after that it would be necessary for it to provide for the insular situation.

Undoubtedly there is an independence party in the Philippines, some of whose leaders are ambitious and restless. They will interpret the new policy as announced by Mr. Harrison as tending to hasten independence, and they will have agents at every session of Congress while the Democratic party is in control of the government, working for the passage of some such bill as the pending Johnson bill, which fixes a certain date when independence is to be an accomplished fact.

## COLDWELL PLANS MILFORD SPEECH

MILFORD, Mass.—Joseph M. Coldwell, leader of the strikers at the Draper Company plant last spring, and now a candidate for Legislature from the ninth Worcester district, on the Socialist ticket, announced yesterday his intention of speaking in Milford.

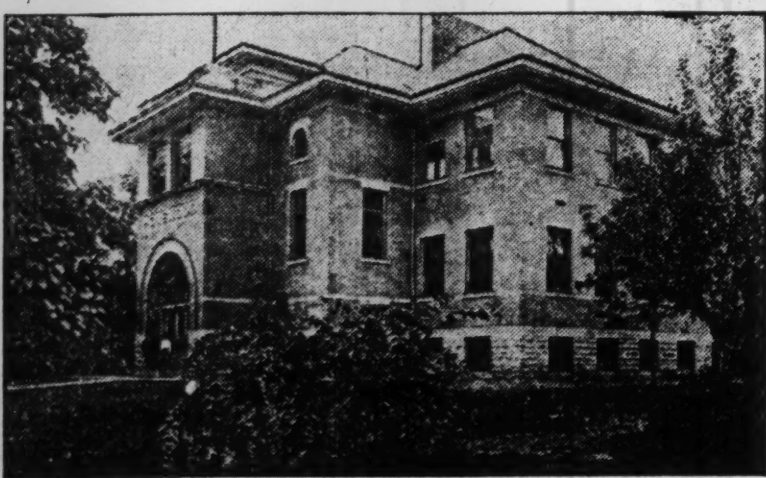
Two members of the board of selectmen said that they would not sign his permit.

James H. Reynolds, chairman of the selectmen, told Mr. Coldwell if he attempted to speak without a license, he will be arrested.

Selectman James J. Connors does not favor the granting of permits to any one for the use of the public streets for public meetings.

Selectman John B. Henderson declares that Mr. Coldwell has as much right to speak on the streets as any one.

## HOMWOOD, ILLINOIS, SHOWS GREAT STRIDES IN GROWTH



Public school building in Homewood, Ill.

HOMWOOD, Ill.—The quaint, old-fashioned village of Homewood, located 23 miles southwest of Chicago on the I. C. R. R., has made great strides in growth within a comparatively short time. The beauty of the surrounding country brought three golf clubs there and as a result some beautiful summer

## EFFORT IS MADE FOR REPEAL OF REBATE CLAUSE

Advantage for American Transported Goods in Tariff Bill Said to Produce Opposition From European Countries

## LEADERS APPEALED TO

WASHINGTON—If Representative Underwood and other House leaders consent today a joint resolution will be passed through Congress within a few days repealing that portion of the new tariff law authorizing a 5 per cent rebate on goods brought to this country in American-owned ships.

The decision to ask for the repeal of the clause was reached by Administration officials on Wednesday after experts of the state and treasury departments had decided that to carry out its exact terms would mean a reduction of 5 per cent in tariff on goods from practically all of the chief exporting countries except Brazil, France and Russia.

After a conference with President Wilson, in which the latter gave his indorsement to the plan, Joseph W. Folk, solicitor of the state department, took up with congressional leaders on Wednesday night the plan to have the objectionable clause eliminated from the tariff law.

Foreign countries, including Germany, France and Spain, have made strong protests to the state department and it is realized that retaliatory measures probably will be adopted by several countries if the 5 per cent clause is administered as the state department believes it must be.

## COLONEL GOETTING LEADS CANDIDATES IN PRIMARY VOTE

Official tabulation of the vote at the recent state primaries, completed at the State House, shows that of the many candidates, Col. August H. Goetting, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, leads with 70,805 votes.

The tabulation shows that the highest Progressive vote was 7452, cast for Charles Sumner Bird.

The Republican and Democratic primary vote was as follows:

Republican—Governor, Everett C. Benson, 36,934; Augustus P. Gardner, 43,331; Lieutenant-Governor, August H. Goetting, 70,805; attorney-general, James M. Swift, 69,595; auditor, John E. White, 68,272; secretary, W. S. Kinney, 67,550; treasurer, C. L. Burrill, 54,845; aMuriel Kane, 15,450.

Democratic—Governor, David I. Walsh, 70,089; Lieutenant-Governor, Edward P. Barry, 39,900; R. H. Long, 31,567; secretary, Frank J. Donahue, 65,057; treasurer, F. W. Mansfield, 48,338; J. L. P. St. Coeur, 16,306; auditor, F. H. Pope, 57,719; attorney-general, T. J. Boynton, 57,823.

## UNITARIANS HEAR CIVIC TALKS

The Unitarian Club dinner at the Hotel Somerset last night was attended by 125 members and guests. George B. Gallup and Herbert J. Kellaway and Charles F. Gettemy spoke on "City Planning."

## CHICOPEE MAN RUNS FOR OFFICE

CHICOPEE, Mass.—David I. Spence has taken out nomination papers as a Republican representative from this district and already has them filled out with the required 60 names.

## J. F. CHASE APPOINTED

Governor Foss has appointed Secretary J. Frank Chase of the New England Watch and Ward Society a delegate to represent Massachusetts at the international union congress at Detroit early in December.

## YOM KIPPUR TO BEGIN TOMORROW

Celebration of Yom Kippur, the day of atonement, will begin at sunset tomorrow and continue until sunset Saturday. This is considered the most solemn day of the Hebrew calendar and will be observed by special prayers in all synagogues and temples and by 24 hours of fasting.

Jews the world over will devote Saturday to introspection, repentance and plans for the future. Practically all the mercantile and manufacturing establishments owned by Jews in Boston will be closed.

## MILITIAMEN HOLD THEIR ELECTION

Annual dinner and election of officers was held by members of Veterans and Fine Members Association of H company, the old first regiment and the fifth company, C. A. C., actives of Chelsea, Wednesday night in the armory following the annual shoot at Wakefield range.

These officers were elected: Frank McDonald, president; George W. Chicken, vice-president; William F. Bradley, secretary; Phineas W. Cook, treasurer; Wallace Spooner, assistant treasurer; Henry F. Dearborn, Stephen H. Prowse, Arthur E. Hall, Osborne E. Pettman and Dr. Frank H. Plummer, directors.

## BANCROFT, NEB., SURROUNDED BY CORN-RAISING VALLEY FARMS



Main street, looking north, in Bancroft, Neb.

BANCROFT, Neb.—Bancroft is one of the trading towns in the rich Logan valley of the famous Nebraska corn belt. Hundreds of thousands of bushels of corn are raised annually in the surrounding country, as well as grain of all kinds and fruit in abundance. Bancroft is 73 miles northwest of Omaha on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad and has a population of about 800. It has a water system and gas lighting plant. Interests of the community center on agriculture and education, an excellent public school being maintained.

## STADIUM BRIDGE MAY OPEN OCT. 18

According to present plans, the metropolitan park commission will open the Larz Anderson Stadium bridge over the Charles river at Soldiers field for use by the football crowds a week from Saturday. It was thought that the contractors would do well if they finished the bridge in time for the Harvard-Yale game, Nov. 22.

A light macadam street surface is being laid and the sidewalks are being built on cinders. Next spring a wood block paving probably will be put in and a granolithic surface on the sidewalks.

The city of Boston has resurfaced North Harvard street so there is a first-class approach to the new bridge from Allston.

## FINAL SYMPHONY PRACTISE HELD

Final rehearsal of the program of the concert for the American Bankers Association was held Wednesday night in Symphony hall, when Dr. Karl Muck took his men through their practise in the numbers from Beethoven, Wagner and Liszt, which he has chosen for the opening program of the season.

Delegates to the bankers' convention and their guests have taken all the seats in Symphony hall for tonight, and they will be the first to hear the orchestra play with the new men whom Dr. Muck appointed to important positions during the summer. These include the first horn player, Mr. Jaenicke, and the harpist, Mr. Holy.

## ALL AIGRETTES ARE CONFISCATE

WASHINGTON—Aigrettes or other bird plumage forbidden by the new tariff law to be imported must be removed from the hats of incoming travelers and turned over to customs authorities before the travelers leave the wharf. Secretary McAdoo ruled Wednesday. The secretary said every courtesy will be shown women who bring such aigrettes in their hats.

## MR. GARDNER GOES TO WASHINGTON

Congressman Augustus P. Gardner has returned to Washington for a couple of days, the point of "no quorum" having been raised and a hurry call sent to the absent representatives.

The congressman plans to return to Massachusetts Saturday in time to speak at the Faneuil Hall rally at night.

## LINCOLN BEACHEY NOT BLAMED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A coroner's jury at Hammondsport relieved Lincoln Beachey, the aviator, of blame in the case of Miss Ruth Hildreth of New York, who was killed when swept with several other persons from a platform by Mr. Beachey's machine.

## UNIVERSITY PLACE FILLED

DENVER—Former Justice Julius C. Guntter of the state supreme court has been appointed regent of the University of Colorado, to fill a vacancy, says the Republican.

## ANCIENTS ENJOY THREE FUNCTIONS AT ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Three important functions were enjoyed on Wednesday by the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, which is celebrating its two hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary here. The city's guests in 117 automobiles in the morning made a tour of the park system, the reservoirs and suburbs.

At noon the Ancients marched to the Hotel Seneca for luncheon as guests of the Chamber of Commerce's reception committee of 16.

During the afternoon many of the members took automobiles and visited the Country Club of Rochester, Genesee Valley Club and Oak Hill Country Club. Each club kept open house.

The Ancients last night, at the Powers hotel, had as guests the committees of 76 citizens, the officers of the Chamber of Commerce and the army, national guard and Damascus Temple, Mystic Shrine. The Ancients leave for Boston this afternoon.

## WINNIPEG HAS PLENTY OF WATER

WINNIPEG, Man.—That the city pipe line has at last reached a district where there is unlimited water, and that when the supply is tapped the city will not have cause for apprehension over water shortage until Shoal lake water is actually in the city, is the belief of the board of control. Controller Midwinter reports that boring operations on the test well at No. 26 have been stopped at a depth of 83 feet, when a plentiful supply was found, says the Manitoba Free Press.

## DR. E. H. TODD HEAD OF COLLEGE

TACOMA, Wash.—The Rev. Dr. E. H. Todd, vice-president of Willamette University, formally accepted the presidency of the University of Puget Sound at a meeting of the board of trustees. He immediately announced a campaign to raise funds to clear the school of all debts, according to the Tribune.

Dr. Todd was placed in entire charge of the campaign and will assume his duties as president of the school in 10 days.

The university will also begin a campaign at once to raise capital to rebuild the gymnasium.

## RESERVEMEN ARE MADE PATROLMEN

In a general order issued last night by Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara, Reservemen John P. Hoar of the Roxbury Crossing station, John Lydon of the Lagrange street station and Patrick Scollard of the Joy street station were promoted to the rank of patrolmen. They will remain on duty at the stations where they are now attached.

## CHILD LABOR HEARING SET

The Fall River hearing on the child labor situation was postponed yesterday from last night to Wednesday night Oct. 15. Next Wednesday the Boston committee will tour the manufacturing plants of the city and hold a hearing at night.

## GREATER DAYTON ASSOCIATION FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

Organization to Assist Government in Advancing Community Good, Represents Men and Women in Every Walk of Life

## HAS 6000 MEMBERS

DAYTON, O.—With 6000 new members as a result of a 10-day campaign for membership in the Greater Dayton Association, Dayton is full of enthusiasm over the result. For to secure 6000 members to an institution is not an easy task; where the canvassing is limited to men and women accustomed to belonging to the representative organizations of the city, but it is another proposition to secure the majority from the file rather than the rank, and to include in the 6000 the mechanic, the artisan and the laborer. And this is one of the unique features of the Greater Dayton Association; it is to represent the people, men and women.

The Greater Dayton Association was organized to support the new form of government by commission to be inaugurated, Jan. 1, for the work before the new commission and business manager was seen to need the cooperation of Dayton's entire citizenship. For several years the Dayton Chamber of Commerce has been the leading civic organization, but it could not accomplish what the new organization expects to do; therefore it will amalgamate with the Greater Dayton Association, which will be thoroughly democratic, the admission fee easily within the reach of the mechanic as well as the merchant and manufacturer.

It is to be a community welfare organization open to every citizen. The instigators of this new movement realize that women are as deeply interested in the welfare of the city as men and should have a voice in it. Without a dissenting vote, therefore, women were admitted to membership. The Greater Dayton Association is unique, for there is not another "commercial-community welfare association" in America planned along the same line.

In the past the work of civic organizations was often limited to getting factories or fighting railroads. The Greater Dayton Association realizes the need of developing a constructive public spirit. One instance of the work to be accomplished will be a complete survey of the city to ascertain the cause of poverty and seek to overcome it. The Dayton Daily Herald, in speaking of the work of this new organization refers to it as "Community Welfare Work Through Intelligent Cooperation." The Greater Dayton Association realizes that in the furtherance of the best interests of its homes, workshops and markets, its people must cooperate together, work together in an intelligent manner. Through community-association work it will build a city for the artisan, the laborer, the professional man, the manufacturer—the rich and poor alike.

The air of the Greater Dayton Association is to develop the community spirit, the enterprising spirit, the public spirit, the constructive spirit. Constructive leadership will bring out the best for the community. Educational progress of a wide scope will prevail. There will be municipal research to the end that all the citizens will know what is going on in their midst. City planning is another part of the work. From this time forward an effort will be made for a systematic scheme of development and beautification for streets, avenues, boulevards, parks and public buildings. Industrial promotion and transportation will receive proper attention. It will include everything of interest to the trade—wholesale, retail and export.

Dayton believes that real community prosperity means more than industrial development, that it means increased efficiency in every line. Lucius E. Wilson, who is managing the membership campaign of the Greater Dayton Association, recently said: "Dea Moines, Ia., coined a new title with her 'Greater Des Moines Committee' and Dayton, O., has improved upon the idea with her Greater Dayton Association."

"It is impossible for a few men to see the entire needs, the troubles, the ambitions, the sentiments, the impulses and joys of Dayton's citizens. Welfare work on the part of the manufacturer may be ever so excellent, but it will become infinitely more effective if the entire city is intelligently attempting to make the factory employee a citizen in the fullness of the word."

Never before in the history of this city of 125,000 has there been such a general awakening of interest in community prosperity.

## SYNAGOGUE FOR DORCHESTER

Plans are out for a \$30,000 Jewish synagogue, to be built by the Congregation Mishkan Israel on Westville street, Dorchester, with a seating capacity of 1000, including a balcony for women.

## BRITISH EMPIRE CLUB DINES

Members of the British Empire Club held an informal dinner party at the Quince House last night.

## FORMER PRESIDENT TAFT IS TO LAY CITY CLUB'S STONE



(Photo by Chickering)

Cornerstone for Boston City Club's new home

William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, arrives in Boston from New Haven at the Back Bay station this afternoon, in preparation for laying the cornerstone of the new home of the Boston City Club at 4 p. m.

Mr. Taft will be met at the station by a committee consisting of H. Staples Potter and Frederick H. Fay of the executive committee of the club, and Addison L. Winslip, the club's civic secretary.

The party goes by automobile to the home of Mr. Potter in Commonwealth avenue, where they will wait until it is time to go to the reception to Mr. Taft at the Boston City Club. Just before 4 o'clock Mr. Taft, the committee and a large number of the club members for escort, will go to the site of the new clubhouse for the cornerstone ceremonies.

The 10 team captains who recently raised \$231,000 in a week for the building fund are to be honored by being made heads of the reception committee and ushers at the ceremony and ushers at the dinner tonight at the Somerset.

The team captains are John A. Voady,

George V. Rogers, Leonard Hargraves, W. Stanwood Field, Albert H. Houghton, Louis E. Crosscup, Joseph D. Dillworth, Charles H. Burrill, Arthur E. Gates, the Rev. Howard B. Groves.

In the ceremony Mr. Taft will be assisted by Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, Geoffrey B. Lecky, who was the first president of the club, Bishop John W. Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, Cardinal O'Connell and the Rev. Harry Levi.

The cornerstone is made of concrete, made from sand taken from the site of the new building. In it will be set a bronze tablet, the gift of Edward A. Filene. The tablet will bear the following inscription:

BOSTON CITY CLUB, 1906-1913  
Its purpose  
We hope to bring together in friendly association as many men as we can, of as many creeds as we can, and thus create new conditions of good fellowship and good citizenship for the service of the city, and also to destroy the class, religious and racial prejudices which exist when men do not know each other, and which are used by grafters and selfish men to further their schemes to the great harm of the city, the state and the nation.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

SAN BERNARDINO (Cal.) INDEX—When doctors of philosophy send out letters scarcely distinguishable from bird tracks, it is not surprising that many children write badly. Many people, however, still believe that penmanship is worth the most careful attention.

The beginning of the fall term of the schools is a time when parents and others may well express their feeling on this matter. Formerly seekers for work were very commonly expected to apply in their own handwriting, which was carefully examined as expressive of character and qualifications. Now an applicant is likely to have his letter typewritten. He perhaps feels that penmanship is more or less obsolete, useful to bookkeepers but not necessary for success in larger fields. Yet most of the memoranda of ordinary business is still a matter of hand work. Scrawly writing suggests inefficiency, lack of control, impression and otherwise. You form an impression of the writer as awkward and blundering, and perhaps conceive of him as bumping up against people on the street. The simpler a style of penmanship the better. Once the commercial schools taught an ornate script with sweeping flourishes. This looks affected now. You might imagine the writer thereof as plastering his locks to his forehead with hair oil. Many college girls affect a bold and dashing style, artistic in a certain rough symmetry, but horribly illegible. This discourages all correspondence, both of business and friendship. It remains true that a clear and shapely handwriting is the best possible means by which to give a stranger an impression of force of character, mental orderliness, self-control and capacity for skilled work. It wins friendship by facilitating the labor of all who must read it. The teacher who strives patiently for this end is equipping her pupils with one of the most valuable of the every-day business gifts.

COUNCIL BLUFFS (Ia.) NONPARREIL—Organized play is making tremendous strides in this country. In all the larger cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, as well as hundreds of smaller ones, every available bit of ground is being utilized

for child training—a synonym for organized play. In New Orleans gardens are laid out in connection with the playgrounds. In Glen Ridge, N. J., the manual training and cooking are moved from the school buildings to the playgrounds. Columbus, O., and Holyoke, Mass., are also following this plan. At Youngstown, Pa., the boys dug their own swimming pool and otherwise equipped their playground. In some cities dramatic and historic pageants are arranged. St. John, Can., has systematic musical drills. Kallispell, Mont., puts on Indian dances in costume. Jacksonville, Fla., has a boys' band in connection with their playground. In many cases the playground managers have provided music, which serves to bring the parents, as well as the children, to these places. About 500 cities in the United States now have public playgrounds. Half of these receive municipal support. At first these grounds were maintained by private subscription. But as the importance of the work began to impress itself upon citizens, municipal aid was extended. In 250 cities last year \$2,500,000 was expended for playground work. This report covers 1543 playgrounds. More than 4000 attendants were employed in this work. . . . Tariff and currency measures pale into insignificance beside this playground movement, which is an assault upon ignorance and vice and a practical movement for the building of character.

## AMUSEMENTS

## NANTASKET

### EXTENDED SERVICE.

All Attractions Open.

STEAMERS LEAVE HOURLY FROM ROWE'S WHARF.

Boston Symphony Orchestra

### SEASON TICKETS

FOR REHEARSALS AND CONCERTS  
On Sale at Symphony Hall  
Prices according to location.



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 Advertising Agency  
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 The Best Method.  
 DAY AND EVENING  
 SESSIONS.  
 Privately and classes.  
 Send for Catalogue.  
**132 BOYLSTON STREET**  
 NEW CLASSES BEGIN OCTOBER 14.  
 DO NOT SPEND TIME OR MONEY WITH INFERIOR METHODS.

**Y. M. C. UNION**  
 46 BOYLSTON ST.  
 "Headquarters for Opportunity"  
 Evening Classes Begin Tonight.  
 Business, Arithmetic, Sign Painting,  
 English Language for Beginners,  
 French, Advanced Italian, Orchestra,  
 SPANISH.  
 33 others this week. Booklet Free.  
 Call, write, phone. Gym. Dancing  
 classes Friday.  
 F. L. LOCKE, Pres. C. L. BURRILL, Sec.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## LYNNFIELD

Degrees will be conferred on several candidates at tonight's meeting of the new grange.

The Essex county commissioners will give a hearing in the fire station hall on Thursday, Nov. 6.

Through the work of James Rourke, postmaster, and the Rev. G. J. Slosser, additional postal service has been secured by the addition of an incoming mail at 5:10 p. m. and an outgoing mail at 6:40 p. m.

## SOMERVILLE

The Mothers' circle of West Somerville, which is a branch of the Massachusetts Congress of Mothers, has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. William C. Dennison; vice-president, Mrs. William R. Ransom; secretary, Mrs. Carlos Bailey; treasurer, Mrs. John Allen McLean. They will attend the Massachusetts Congress of Mothers which meets in Gloucester beginning today.

## HANOVER

At the annual meeting of the fire department these officers were elected: William F. Bates, foreman; first assistant, Albert L. Sylvester; second assistant, John H. Flavelle; steward, J. H. Flavelle; secretary and treasurer, E. C. Bowers; standing committee, J. W. Beal, Charles F. Stearns and W. A. Flynn. Beginning next Sunday the postoffice will be open from 12 noon until 5 p. m.

## BRIDGEWATER

The semi-annual meeting of the Massachusetts Association of the New Church will take place in the local church on Columbus day.

The Men's Club of the Trinity church at the annual meeting elected these officers: President, Dr. George Cutler; vice-president, the Rev. Joseph James; secretary, Harold Burrill; treasurer, William Carroll.

## HOLBROOK

Golden Star commandery, U. O. G. S., will visit South Boston tonight, where it will present the drama, "The Three O'Clock Train," in the Gate of Heaven hall for the benefit of the South Boston commandery.

The Holbrook Athletic Association holds a meeting in the committee room if the town hall this evening.

## MAYNARD

An Edison rotary mimeograph has been added to the equipment of the commercial department at the Maynard high school.

An informal reception was held at the home of Mrs. F. H. Sanderson, on Brooks street, yesterday afternoon by the entertainment and reception committee of the Maynard Woman's Club.

## WEYMOUTH

The Board of Trade holds an open meeting in the town hall this evening. L. O. Armstrong will give an illustrated lecture on "The Story of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

The Old Colony Club holds its opening meeting of the season in the chapel of the Union Congregational church this afternoon.

## ROCKLAND

The Reds and Blues of the local Y. M. C. A. are having a lively contest for new members. Up to Wednesday evening the Reds had secured 77 and the Blues 61.

The Union Glee Club is to hold a series of entertainment this coming winter.

## CONCORD

A sunlit party will be given in Association hall, Concord Junction, Monday afternoon, Oct. 13.

A bowling league will be organized this winter by teams representing this town, Bedford, Acton, Hudson and Maynard.

## RANDOLPH

The De Gridley's Club has elected: President, Norman F. Baker; secretary, Raymond Mason; treasurer, Carlton Pope; executive committee, Frank Lyons, Axel Bonlin and Harvey G. Lyons.

## REAL ESTATE—OHIO

**COUNTRY HOME**, near Gates Mill; large house, complete, modern in every respect; cottage, barn, garage, garden, fruit, poultry yard; 35 acres in all; natural gas well; excellent water; 3 acres lawn; delightful grove; concrete walks; cobble stone front fence; will bear inspection; cost over \$50,000; great bargain to quick buyer; East 9th st., near Euclid, 3-room modern home, lot 121 ft. front, 285 ft. deep, \$30,000. L. C. ALEXANDER, 10,941 Tacoma ave., Cleveland, O.

## LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE

**4 45-TON SWITCHERS**  
**4 35-TON ROAD ENGINES**  
 All in thorough working condition. Chicago and Missouri River points delivery. PHENIX EQUIPMENT CO., 1328 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago.

## STUDIOS WANTED

WANTED—Music studio one half day weekly; good piano. Address Box 503, Manchester, N. H.

## FINANCIAL



**A SMALL FIRST PAYMENT**  
 now enables you to buy one share or as many as you care to, of dividend bearing stocks and bonds listed on New York Stock Exchange.

We agree to carry your securities through all market fluctuations.

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Under it you can invest whatever amount you find convenient. For instance, you could buy one share Pennsylvania R. R. for \$30.00 down; one share New York Central for \$20.00 down; one share U. S. Steel for \$20.00 down; one \$100.00 New York City bond for \$10.00 down. The balance in small monthly installments. You receive the dividend while paying for the securities. You may pay at any time if you desire to take advantage of rise in price. We will gladly show you how you can conveniently purchase any one stock or bond or any combination of stocks and bonds.

Write today for booklet 10.

**Sheldon & Sheldon**  
 32 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

## REAL ESTATE

## SOMERVILLE

11 minutes from Milk st., Boston; new 2-family 6 and 7 room house, steam heat, state roof, all modern improvements; restricted neighborhood; upper suite rented for \$20 per month; lighted and open for inspection evenings. C. W. HODGSON, 32 Broadway, tel. Som. 1202.

**CHICKEN FARM** for sale—4 acres; cottage of 5 rooms, bath; furnace heat; good barn; permit for 2 horses and cow, cow shed; 100 hens; price \$4000. JOHN McQUAID, 30 Harmon st., Mattapan, Mass.

## MARLBORO

At the recent meeting of the school board the report of Superintendent E. P. Carr showed the total enrollment for the month as 2024 average membership, 1989 average attendance 1925, and the per cent of attendance 98.8. Present enrollment is 2024. The attendance at the high school is the largest in its history. Because of this another teacher is to be appointed.

## EAST LEXINGTON

The fourth fall study meeting of the Follen Study Club will be held this evening in the reading room of the Cary Memorial branch library.

The ladies of the Follen Women's Alliance of the Second Parish Unitarian Follen church of this place are holding their first fall business meeting this afternoon in the church vestry.

## CHELSEA

Paul Revere commandery, Knights of Malta, will hold its annual roll call at their hall, 232 Broadway, this evening.

The Ladies' Circle of the Horace Memorial Baptist church will hold a food sale in connection with their meeting this afternoon under the direction of Mrs. Mark Foxon and Mrs. Ernest Lord.

## REVERE

The annual harvest festival of the Trinity Congregational church will be held this evening.

The annual cool supper will be held at the Methodist church this evening followed by an entertainment.

## WEBSTER

The primaries for the congressional nomination will be held here Oct. 21 in Firemen's hall from 4 to 8 p. m.

## HONOR CADETS AT WEST POINT ARE PROPOSED IN BILL

## WASHINGTON—Ten special presidential appointments to the West Point Military Academy is one among several important changes in admission methods to that institution proposed in a bill introduced by Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate military committee. It would give the President power to appoint each year to the academy 10 "honor men" from 10 educational institutions having officers of the army detailed for military instruction. The list of "honor schools" would be prepared by the war department.

The Chamberlain bill also proposes that in vacancy-filling from alternate candidates should be selected on the merit principle from the whole list instead of being restricted to the alternate from the district where the principal has failed.

## COLORADO BANKS HAVE BIG RESERVE

DENVER—Colorado and Denver lead the United States in the proportion of deposits of their national banks carried as reserves, according to the report of the United States treasury received in this city yesterday, says the Times.

Colorado's percentage of reserves carried is 31.17, as against Oklahoma 29.13, South Dakota 22.13, and New Mexico 21.80.

Denver's figures of reserves are 30.31 per cent, as against Salt Lake City 27.17, Spokane 23.75, and Los Angeles 23.56.

## HOTELS

**White Mountains The Mount Washington**  
 Open Until October 20th  
**BRETTON WOODS, N. H.**

**APARTMENTS TO LET**  
**BRAND NEW SUITES**  
 1135-37-39-141 Commonwealth Avenue  
 Suites containing 2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, kitchens and bath, beautifully furnished; every possible modern improvement; large reception halls; A. B. C. elevator; steam heat; continuous hot water; janitor service; piazzas; gas and electric lights; gas range; tile baths; porcelain plumbing; awnings, shades and screens. 15 min. to Park st. Apply to owners on premises days and evenings.

**BERNSEN CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
 Tel. Brighton 1004-M. Haymarket 3944

**RANCH LAND—MONTANA**  
 FOR SALE—Income property. Bitter Root valley. Hotel, club and restaurant. 1000 acres irrigated land, mostly in hay; 5 acres bearing orchard, mostly suitable for orchard; 4-room house, barn and outbuildings; upper suite right; \$100 per acre. Would consider income property near Chicago in exchange for all or part. MRS. E. C. SMITH, 112 Broadway, Wilmette, Ill.

**ENGRAVING**  
 ENGRAVED WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS  
 THE BEST STATIONERY FOR SOCIAL BUSINESS—USE—SAMPLES FREE  
 ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS  
 THE CHAS. H. ELLIOTT CO.  
 16-40 LEHIGH AVE. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**ELECTROPLATING**  
 PLATING—Gold, silver, nickel, copper and bronze; hotel, club and restaurant tableware a specialty; solid silver and plated ware repaired and polished equal to new; electroplating repaired and finished; all work guaranteed. N. H. HENRY, 11 Capitol st., Concord, N. H.

**JEWELRY**  
 W. E. TAYLOR  
 15 years with Smith, Patterson Co. JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH  
 5 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON

**TYPEWRITERS**  
 RENT TYPEWRITERS  
 Four months for \$5 and upwards; factory rebuilt typewriters of all makes, from \$25 to \$75 each. American Office Machines Co., Inc., 38 Bromfield st., Tel. 102 Main.

**HOUSES TO LET**  
 Newton Centre  
 Rent \$500  
 Corner house, 10 rooms and bath, 2 min. to depot. A. M. DOWD, 16 State st.

**ROOMS**  
 ALLSTON, 35 Long Ave.—Pleasant room, private home, newly furnished and decorated, modern conveniences. Tel. Brighton 1055-M.

**OFFICE ROOM**  
 A PRACTITIONER with office room in Boston desires to share expense of sum with one or two others. Address C 36, Monitor office.

**OFFICES TO LET**  
 PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to let either afternoons or evenings; Berkeley building. Address N 107, Monitor office.

**MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS**  
 MANDOLIN LESSONS, lady teacher, thorough instruction, quick results. Address B 20, Monitor office, Boston.

**LAWYERS**  
 WILLIAM C. MAYNE  
 Counselor-at-Law  
 Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 New York address 303 W. 130th St.

**ATTORNEYS** can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
 REPRESENT us in your vicinity; steady income assured you. FENSLER SALES CO., 527-C Tremont bldg., Boston.

**TEACHERS WANTED**  
 TEACHER WANTED, for a private grammar school; one who can play the piano; good salary; send references. Address C 24, Monitor office.

**NEW YORK ADVERTISING**  
**ROOMS—NEW YORK**  
 FOR RENT TO LADY, good-sized room in elevator apartment near 134th st. with beautiful view of the Hudson and Palisades. Q 13, 6030 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

**LAWYERS**  
 ELLIS A. BATES  
 Attorney and Counselor at Law  
 65 Liberty Street

**INDEPENDENT PAPERS FILED**  
 Independent nomination papers have been filed with the secretary of state as follows:  
 Chester S. Wright of Bourne has filed papers for his nomination as a Republican Independent in the first Barnstable representative district.  
 Frank L. Ernst of Adams will run as a Socialist-Citizen in the third Berkshire representative district.  
 James H. McAllister has filed papers as a Democratic Independent in the seventh Berkshire representative district.  
 John M. Vincent of Acushnet has filed papers as a Republican Independent in the sixth Bristol representative district.

**HELEN TODD TO SPEAK**  
 DEDHAM, Mass.—Helen Todd of California, former factory inspector of Illinois, will speak at the meeting of the Dedham Equal Suffrage Association in Memorial hall Oct. 17.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

**EASIER WASH DAYS**  
 Try a Kalamazoo Washer for 30 days and see what fine work it does.  
 Factory to You—Only \$4.00  
 No jobbers or dealers profits.  
 Write us for catalog today.  
**KALAMAZOO MANUFACTURING CO.**  
 424 No. Church St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**BOOKS**  
**JOYLAND**  
 (Patented)  
 This face book is more amusing to children than any other kind of a book. The faces are cut from the board leaves and are interchangeable. Brilliantly colored. Bored. Size 5 1/2 x 11 in. Price \$1 postpaid.  
**IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, Publishers.**  
 202 So. Clark St., CHICAGO.

**POULTRY**  
 REDUCE the cost of living by buying this house, price \$10, capacity 12 hens; write for free circular showing 20 different cuts. E. C. YOUNG BOX CO., Randolph, Mass.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
 LADIES of all ages can earn big money by making paper flowers. Write for samples (free). A. HAUSER, 223 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

**QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP**  
 131 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON

**CINCINNATI ADVERTISING**  
**TRUNKS AND BAGS**

**BUY Bankhardt's TRUNKS AND LEATHER GOODS**  
 438-440 RACE ST.

**KALAMAZOO ADVERTISING**  
**MEN'S APPAREL**

**F. A. COWLBECK CO.**  
 Sell the Better Things  
 That Men Wear  
 HATS, CLOTHING, SHOES  
 AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS  
 106 West Main Street

**INSURANCE**  
 W. H. PENDLETON  
 FIRE INSURANCE  
 All Old Line Companies  
 Phone 217. Upland Block, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**SHOES**  
 BELL SHOE HOUSE  
 FOOT FITTERS  
 L. ISENBERG, Prop., 124 E. Main

**BAKERY**  
 100 DEMAND cleanliness and quality; we guarantee it. BRYANT'S BAKERY.  
 204-206 W. Main st.; phone 728.

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
 THE PAIRS—Garment cleaners and dyers, 222 W. Main. Our distilling process turns out satisfactory work.

**MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS.**  
**MARION TYLER**  
 Voice Training, Developing and Interpreting. Also Voice Training for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc.  
 402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2081, Chicago

**PAINTING AND DECORATING**  
**OTTO F. HAHN**  
 Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass, Wall Paper. Telephone North 1633.  
 1230 Claybourne Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**  
 ESTABLISHED decorating business wants associate, non-active to finance contracts for half profits; best references. L. B. 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**  
 TO RENT—Modern 5-rm. flat; steam heat; will rent all or part to couple employed; no children. 3018 Normal ave.

**LAWYERS**  
 ELIJAH C. WOOD  
 Attorney and Counselor  
 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**  
**HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET**  
 FOR SALE or rent, modern residence, 4434 Sanson st.; 10 rooms, conveniences. Apply TAYLOR & SON, 24 So. 40th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
 Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 430 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

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 Should reach the Monitor office

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 To insure proper Classification

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 PURE ICE CREAM  
 PURITY ICE CREAM CO., Richmond, Va.

EVERY UTENSIL STERILIZED

## BANKS, ETC.

**Virginia Trust Co.**  
 Richmond, Va.  
 Capital, One Million  
 "The Safe Executor"

## JEWELERS

VISITORS to the fair welcome: "It's a pleasure to show you"; remember loved ones at home; wedding and Xmas presents now displayed; what we say it is: it is a house that is reliable. RICHMAN'S Jewelers, Silvermiths, Broad, at Third.

**SMITH & WEBSTER, Inc.**  
 "Time Specialists"  
 Watchmakers and Jewelers.  
 805 East Main St. RICHMOND, VA.

## GROCERS

Established 1896.  
**R. L. CHRISTIAN & CO.**  
 Importers and Dealers in Fancy Groceries.  
 514-518 E. Main St. RICHMOND, VA.

## FLORISTS

**John L. Ratcliffe Florist**  
 209 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

## COAL

PUT ME ON your payroll because I produce results. FUCHSOSTAS WASHED PEAK COAL, Furnace and Range. See the saving: 1 ton \$3.00. COTTELL, 1103 W. Marshall st., Richmond, Va.

## PRINTERS

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 11 North 8th St. RICHMOND, VA.

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WE HAVE SEVERAL CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS in the factory district of Champaign. The lots are within a mile of Main street, are high and dry, have an east frontage and are on a main thoroughfare. The price of each lot is \$600.

F. G. CAMPBELL & SON  
 CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

FOR SALE—Business or residence property near University of Illinois; 12 per cent on investment. Address A. M. CROOK, 411 Milliken bldg., Decatur, Ill.

IF YOU WANT A LOT see T. D. WILLSON, 33 North Market st., Champaign, Ill. Bell phone 250.

## REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

FIRE INSURANCE written in strong companies; carefully selected list of city property for sale and rent; farm lands for sale in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. J. G. OLDFHAM, Urbana.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for ladies' haberdashery shop; opp. Univ. of Ill.; 5000 students to draw from; no competition. W. R. BRADLEY & CO., Champaign, Ill.

## FARMS

FOR FIRST CLASS Ohio and Indiana FARMS write for catalogue to FRANK C. SCHROEDER, Champaign, Ill.

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PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER and notary public. Price Estate bldg., 24 N. Mill st., Champaign, Ill. ELLINER WEBSTER.

## HOUSE CLEANERS AND MOVERS

W. C. HENSLEY, house cleaning, moving, transfer, storage. 118 S. Neil st., Champaign; Bell phone 972; auto 2139.

## GARAGES

HERRICK AND STOLLEY GARAGE  
 Champaign, Ill.

## COAL

W. W. WALLS & CO.  
 MAJESTIC COAL  
 CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

CHAMPAIGN-URBANA MERCHANTS May send advertising to William A. Thompson, Suite 400, First National Bank Building, Champaign.

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

ALL CREAM PASTEURIZED

**"The Velvet Kind"**  
 PURE ICE CREAM  
 PURITY ICE CREAM CO., Richmond, Va.

EVERY UTENSIL STERILIZED

## BANKS, ETC.

**Virginia Trust Co.**  
 Richmond, Va.  
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PUT ME ON your payroll because I produce results. FUCHSOSTAS WASHED PEAK COAL, Furnace and Range. See the saving: 1 ton \$3.00. COTTELL, 1103 W. Marshall st., Richmond, Va.

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**WHITTET & SHEPPERSON**  
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## CENTRAL STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

**TUTOR R. GOVERNNESS**—Position  
with family spending winter in Florida  
or California; or would act as com-  
panion; best references. W. HARRIS, Glen-  
wood, Ill.

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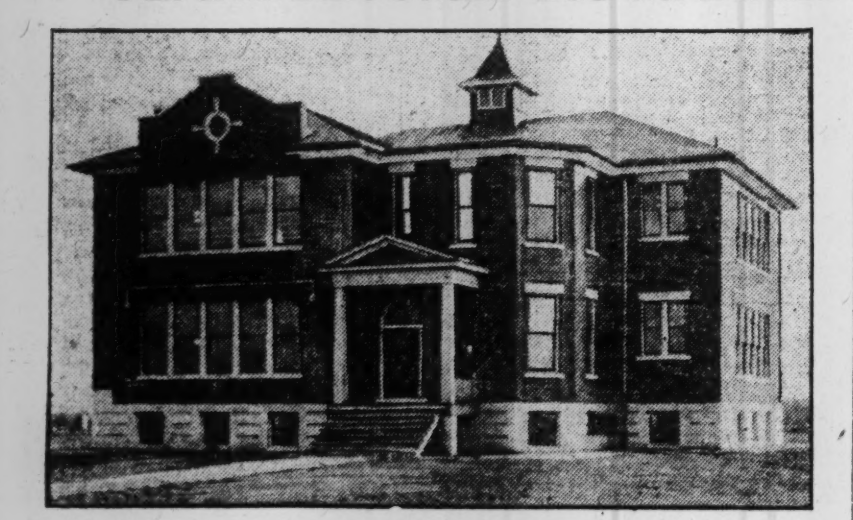
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## WAINWRIGHT, OK., IN BUT SEVEN YEARS BECOMES BIG MARKET



High school building at Wainwright

WAINWRIGHT, Okla.—This is a thriving little town only seven years old. Located in the central part of Muskogee county it is surrounded by a beautiful country. There is a population of about 800. A splendid water system and natural gas are among the attractions.

The surrounding territory abounds in gas, coal and oil, besides being a fine agricultural country. Farm products were marketed here in one year as follows, there being four towns within eight miles: 300,000 bushels of corn, 100,000 bushels of oats, 5000 tons of hay, 1,050,000 pounds of cotton, 120 cars of livestock. There is a brickmaking plant with a daily capacity of 35,000.

## BOSTON EASTERN BAPTISTS MEET

Baptists representing 35 churches gathered at Trenton Street church, East Boston, yesterday for the 20th annual meeting of the Boston East Baptist Association.

The Rev. Joseph C. Robbins, joint district secretary of the Northern Baptist convention spoke on "Resources of the Kingdom." The Rev. Dr. Henry B. Williams of Woburn was elected president and the Rev. Arthur W. Smith of Winchester, clerk.

## CLAYPOOL, INDIANA, SENDS ITS FRUIT TO LARGER TOWNS



Street scene in Claypool, Ind.

CLAYPOOL, Ind.—This village is located at the junction of the Michigan branch of the New York Central and the Nickel Plate railroads. Its population is about 400. Many fine horses are present to the eastern market every year from Claypool. Cattle, hogs and sheep are shipped weekly to Cleveland and Buffalo markets.

Considerable small fruit is grown and shipped to the larger towns. Boxes for shipping small fruit are made here. The town has one newspaper. There is also a good business in lumber and building material.

## TUFTS SOCIETY INITIATES SEVEN

Members of the Ivy Society of Tufts College for







# Stocks Irregular at the Close

## STOCKS SHOW UNSTEADY AND ERRATIC TONE

Downward Movement Meets Occasional Check by Covering of Shorts—Trading Continues of Perfunctory Character

## TELEPHONE IS HEAVY

Price movements were mixed and uncertain in the early part of today's session on the New York stock exchange. The tone was heavy, and the occasional advances, it was believed, were due to the covering of shorts. Union Pacific had a good fractional gain on this account. Canadian Pacific, encouraged by a good rise in London, also advanced well.

However, the market is still largely professional. It is said that there has been some liquidation of real holdings during the recent slump and it also is popular. Union Pacific recovered about a point from yesterday's low during the first half hour today.

Trading on the local exchange during the early part of the session was distinguished by a further drop of American Telephone to a new low price. The general tendency was downward. After the early covering movement stocks seemed to lack support, and taking advantage of the absence of buying orders, the bears made another drive, sending prices downward rapidly. Reading opened off 1/2 at 163 1/2, moved up to 164 1/2, and then declined well below 163 before midday. Union Pacific opened up 1/2 at 153 1/2, advanced to 154 1/2, and fell back more than a point during the first half of the session. Canadian Pacific opened off 3/4 at 232, receded to 229 1/2, and improved fractionally.

Pronounced weakness was shown by the Rock Island issues, Amalgamated Copper and Sears Roebuck. American Can was up 1/4 at the opening at 33 1/2, and rose more than a point during the first half of the session.

American Telephone on the local exchange opened off 1/4 at 123 1/2. Small lots changed hands at 124 and 124 1/2, and it then fell back a good fraction. Boston & Maine opened up 1/2 at 63 1/2, and improved to 65. Granby was off a point at 72 at the opening and advanced fractionally. Mohawk receded a point after opening at 41.

Buying of Steel was a feature of the early afternoon. The price shot upward and the general list strengthened. At the beginning of the last hour the trend was upward.

**CHICAGO STOCKS**  
(Reported by Hayden Stone & Co.)

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Am Steel	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Am Steel	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Am Steel	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Am Steel	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2

**NEW YORK METAL MARKET**  
NEW YORK—At the metal exchange today the tone was heavy. Spelter off 10 points. Lead was easier. Tin ruled steady. Quotations are: Lead 40.50 bid, spelter 5.30 @ 5.40, tin 40.50 @ 40.60.

**NEW YORK CURE**  
NEW YORK—Cure market steady: Interboro first ref. 5s, 98 @ 99; Brit. Col. 3 @ 1/2; Stewart, 1 1/2 @ 1/2; Anglo Amer. 2 1/4 @ 1/2; Nipissing, 8 @ 1/2; Braden, 7 1/4 @ 1/2.

**REDUCTION IN PRICE OF LEAD**  
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**WEATHER**  
UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled tonight and Friday; probably local rain; moderate easterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Cloudy tonight and Friday; probably local rains; moderate easterly winds.

The southern storm has moved inland and is centered in South Carolina. It has diminished in intensity. The western disturbance over the Rockies and adjoining sections. The pressure is near the average in the northeastern districts and on the northern Pacific slope. Cloudy unsettled weather continues over large sections of the country with a few scattered rains along the Atlantic coast.

**TEMPERATURE TODAY**  
8 a. m. 64; 12 noon 61; 4 p. m. 61.  
Average in Boston yesterday, 61 1/2.

**IN OTHER CITIES**  
(S. a. m. today)  
Albany 60; New York 60; Buffalo 64; Philadelphia 68; Chicago 68; St. Louis 68; Denver 60; Portland, Me. 60; Des Moines 62; San Francisco 52; Jacksonville 70; St. Louis 64; Kansas City 62; Washington 66; Nantucket 61.

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**  
Sun rises 5:50; High water, 5:13; Sun sets 5:13; 7 p. m. 5:13.  
Length of day 11:23.  
LIGHT AUTO LAMP'S AT 5:43 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	23	23 1/2	22 3/4	23
Amalgamated	73 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	74
Am Beet Sugar	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Am Can	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Am Car Fr	95	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	43 1/2	44 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Am Loco	38 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Am Smelting	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Am T & T	123 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2
Anaconda	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
Assets Realize Co.	75	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Atchafalpa	93 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
Atchafalpa	93 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
Balt & Ohio	93 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
Balt & Ohio	93 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
Beit Steel	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Brooklyn R T	87	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Cal Petrol	52 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Can Pac	232 1/2	233 1/2	229 1/2	233 1/2
Cent Leather	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 3/4
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Chi & N West	123 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2
Chi & N West	123 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	124 1/2
Chi M & St Paul	101 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
Chino	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Col Fuel	28	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Con Gas	130 1/2	131 1/2	129 1/2	131 1/2
Corn Prod	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 3/4
Del & Lack	401	402 1/2	398 1/2	402 1/2
Erie	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Erie 1st pf	44 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	45 1/2
Erie 2nd pf	36 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2
Gen Chem	178	178 1/2	177 1/2	178 1/2
Gen Electric	142 1/2	143 1/2	141 1/2	143 1/2
Gen Motor	38 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	39 1/2
Gen Motor pf	81 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2
Goodrich	24	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Harvester Corp	114 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	115 1/2
Illinois Cent	109 1/2	110 1/2	108 1/2	110 1/2
Inter-Met	15	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Inter-Met pf	61	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
Int Paper	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 3/4
Int Paper	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 3/4
Int Paper	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 3/4
Int Paper	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 3/4
Int Paper	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 3/4

Price movements were mixed and uncertain in the early part of today's session on the New York stock exchange. The tone was heavy, and the occasional advances, it was believed, were due to the covering of shorts. Union Pacific had a good fractional gain on this account. Canadian Pacific, encouraged by a good rise in London, also advanced well.

However, the market is still largely professional. It is said that there has been some liquidation of real holdings during the recent slump and it also is popular. Union Pacific recovered about a point from yesterday's low during the first half hour today.

Trading on the local exchange during the early part of the session was distinguished by a further drop of American Telephone to a new low price. The general tendency was downward.

After the early covering movement stocks seemed to lack support, and taking advantage of the absence of buying orders, the bears made another drive, sending prices downward rapidly. Reading opened off 1/2 at 163 1/2, moved up to 164 1/2, and then declined well below 163 before midday. Union Pacific opened up 1/2 at 153 1/2, advanced to 154 1/2, and fell back more than a point during the first half of the session. Canadian Pacific opened off 3/4 at 232, receded to 229 1/2, and improved fractionally.

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Am Steel	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Am Steel	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2

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Average in Boston yesterday, 61 1/2.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET PRICES ARE SLUGGISH

Tone Is Depressed and Tendency Is to Move Conservatively—American Railway Shares Lack Steadiness

## CONSOLS ARE WEAKER

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau  
LONDON—Markets generally depressed; pronounced weakness in Brazil issues, mines and oil shares.  
(By Boston Financial News)  
LONDON—The markets closed weak on renewed depression. Brazilians were responsible for part of the unsettlement. Heaviness in consols was partly due to the Bank of England's statement and partly resulted from precautionary sales of securities of South American banks, which were also weak. Home rails were at the lowest.

Americans helped by New York displayed irregular betterment. Canadian Pacific off again and foreigners were unsteady.

**LONDON MARKET—CLOSE**  
Amalgamated 73 1/2  
Atchafalpa 93 1/2  
Balt & Ohio 93 1/2  
Beit Steel 30 1/2  
Brooklyn R T 87  
Cal Petrol 52 1/2  
Can Pac 232 1/2  
Cent Leather 20 1/2  
Ches & Ohio 57 1/2  
Chi & N West 123 1/2  
Chi & N West 123 1/2  
Chi M & St Paul 101 1/2  
Chino 40  
Col Fuel 28  
Con Gas 130 1/2  
Corn Prod 9 1/2  
Del & Lack 401  
Erie 28 1/2  
Erie 1st pf 44 1/2  
Erie 2nd pf 36 1/2  
Gen Chem 178  
Gen Electric 142 1/2  
Gen Motor 38 1/2  
Gen Motor pf 81 1/2  
Goodrich 24  
Gr Nor Ore 32  
Gr Nor Ore 32  
Harvester Corp 114 1/2  
Illinois Cent 109 1/2  
Inter-Met 15  
Inter-Met pf 61  
Int Paper 7 1/2  
Int Paper 7 1/2  
Int Paper 7 1/2  
Int Paper 7 1/2  
Int Paper 7 1/2

**CHICAGO BOARD**  
(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)  
Wheat—Open High Low Close  
Dec 1913 81 81 1/2 80 1/2  
May 1914 91 91 1/2 90 1/2  
Corn—  
Dec 1913 68 1/2 68 1/2 67 1/2  
May 1914 78 1/2 78 1/2 77 1/2  
Oats—  
Dec 1913 40 1/2 40 1/2 40  
May 1914 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2  
Rye—  
Dec 1913 19 1/2 19 1/2 19  
May 1914 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2  
Sorghum—  
Dec 1913 10 1/2 10 1/2 10  
May 1914 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2  
Clover—  
Dec 1913 10 1/2 10 1/2 10  
May 1914 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2  
Wheat—  
Dec 1913 10 1/2 10 1/2 10  
May 1914 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2  
Corn—  
Dec 1913 10 1/2 10 1/2 10  
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Dec 1913 10 1/2 10 1/2 10  
May 1914 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2  
Clover—  
Dec 1913 10 1/2 10 1/2 10  
May 1914 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2

**THE GRAIN MARKET**  
C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:  
Wheat—The movement was small, with the market again showing important net changes. A slightly easier undertone was noted with holders of wheat liquidating on the prospects of rains in Argentina and on the heaviness of the foreign markets. The movement of wheat from American farms has decreased somewhat, but Canada and Russia are still offering freely. Government figures were being awaited with interest, although it was unlikely that they would produce any fluctuations of importance.

The trade was anticipating a spring wheat showing of about 250,000,000 bushels which would indicate a total wheat crop of about 770,000,000 bushels compared with 755,000,000 indicated last month and 730,000,000 last year.

Corn—Was barely steady at the outset with scattered selling on the favorable weather conditions, but a moderate rally ensued. When shorts tried to cover, offerings were in much smaller volume. There were predictions of showers for the belt, but even when the weather has been good, country offerings have been limited.

Claims were made of a better cash demand. Commitments were evened up in advance of the government reports, which was expected to be slightly better than last month, when a crop of 2,350,000,000 was shown, as compared with 3,125,000,000 a year ago.

Oats were irregular, showing heaviness at the start, under selling by large elevator houses and rallying later with corn. Receipts are fair. A government report of about the same as last month is looked for when a crop of 1,650,000,000 bushels was reported against 1,418,000,000 last year.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCKS**  
PHILADELPHIA—American Rys 30, Cambria Steel 48 1/2, Electric Star 46, Gen Asphalt pf 75, Lehigh Nav 85 1/2, Lehigh Valley 77 1/2, Pennsylvania Steel pf 68, Philadelphia Co 40 1/2, Philadelphia Co pf 40, Philadelphia Elec 22 1/2, Philadelphia Rap 20 1/2, Philadelphia Tract 81, Union Tract 47, United Gas Imp 84 1/2.

**LONDON METAL CLOSING**  
LONDON—Copper closing: Spot £72 7/8; futures £72 7/8. Market dull. Sales, spot 400, futures 1500. Spot off 2d, futures unchanged. Best selected copper £78 1/2, off 5s. Pig tin ended dull; spot £185 10s, futures £186, down 5s for both. Spanish pig lead £20, up 5s; spelter £20 15s, unchanged. Cleveland warrants 55s, unchanged.

**CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE**  
CHICAGO—There will be no session of the Chicago Board of Trade next Monday.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last	Sale
Alaska Gold	23	23 1/2	22 3/4	23	
Allouez	34	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	
Am Ag Chem pf	92	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Amalgamated	73 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	
Am Pneumatic	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Am Sugar	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	
Am Sugar pf	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2	
American Tel	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	124	
Am Woolen pf	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	
Am Zinc	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
Anaconda	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	
Arix Com	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Boston & Albany	200	201	200	201	
Boston & Corbin	90	90	90	90	
Boston Elevator	86	86	85 1/2	85 1/2	
Boston & Lowell	186	186	186	186	
Boston & Maine	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	
Boston & Worcester pf	42	42	42	42	
Butte & Sup	34 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	
Calumet & Ariz	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	64	
Centennial	14	14	14	14	
Chino	40	40	39 1/2	40	
Copper Range	39	39	39	39	
East Boston	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
East Butte	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	
Edison Elec	267	267	267	267	
Fitchburg pf	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
Franklin	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
General Elec	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2	
Granby	72	73	72	73	
Greene-Car frac	32	32	30	32	
Inspiration	19	16	16	16	







# Leading Events in Athletics

## FINAL PRACTISE FOR LAFAYETTE VARSITY ELEVEN

Coach McCaa Will Put Men Through Last Workout Today in Preparation for Game With Yale Next Saturday

### MEN FEEL CONFIDENT

EASTON, Pa.—Head Coach McCaa of the Lafayette varsity football team will give his candidates their final practise on the local field this afternoon before leaving for New Haven where their annual game with the Yale varsity eleven will be played next Saturday. Despite the fact that the University of Pennsylvania won the game last Saturday by a score of 10 to 0, Coach McCaa and his players are confident of giving Yale a great battle.

This year's Lafayette team is fortunate in having veterans for every position on the eleven with the exception of center. This has made the development of the team faster than usual.

The line is heavy, the guards and tackles average about 200 pounds. The ends, too, are by no means light. These extremities positions are being held by Furry, an erstwhile Kiski star, and Diamond. The former bids fair to be one of the best ends in the East this year. Captain Wagenhurst, with his 210 pounds, is an ideal lineman. He offers an obstacle in the line which is almost impossible to remove. It is only to give him practise that the scrum plays are ever directed against his part of the line. Beyer, his running mate on the other side of the line, is almost as strong as Wagenhurst. The guards are Steele and Woodward. Woodward played at guard most of the season last year and Steele is an experiment in the guard position. Steele for two years has substituted in the backfield, and defensively is one of the best backfield men the team has ever had.

Coach McCaa has sought to strengthen his line by using Steele in the first defense. Center is unsettled. Mauser and Luhr are battling for the position. Both men are of equal caliber with the rest of the line.

The backfield is very well balanced and presents a variety of talent. Scherer, another recent Kiski star, is playing fullback. He is a steady player with lots of experience. He runs with great skill in the broken field. Brown, left halfback, is a line plunger strong and powerful. Blackburn, the other halfback, skirts the ends rather profitably and can shoot forward passes with more than ordinary accuracy.

The quarterback position is being contested by J. Diamond and G. C. Dannehower. It is an open question as to which is the better.

## YALE PREPARES FOR ITS CONTEST WITH LAFAYETTE

New Haven Coaches Getting Team in Shape for Hard Battle on Gridiron Saturday

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—That the candidates for the Yale varsity football team will be given one of the hardest secret practise sessions this afternoon that has ever been held on Yale field, is the opinion of those who are close to the Blue football authorities. The coaches and players realize that in Lafayette the team will be up against the strongest opponent it has faced this year and all hands are anxious to win.

Playing 35 minutes on a muddy gridiron Wednesday, the varsity made two touchdowns, showing the efficiency of the attack which Head Coach Howard Jones has developed this week.

Long runs were impossible, but Cornish shone as the chief ground gainer of the afternoon with three clever quarter-back dashes, one of them scoring a touchdown. Knowles took the ball over for the other score.

Wiser was restored to fullback, Guernsey going to the scrubs. The shift of Talbot to the right wing will be maintained for some time. Wilson and Avery were again rested. Cornish's improvement is directly due to the influx of former quarterbacks as coaches, George Adee and Guy Hutchinson arriving Wednesday. A feature of the effort to develop the green guards is the daily presence of the veteran Heffelfinger at guard on the scrubs. The line-up:

Gile, L., Loughridge, L., Ketcham, L., Marting, C., Way, R., Talbot, R., Carter, R., Cornish, G., Cornell, L.H., Knowles, R.H., Wiser, L.

## CALL MEETING OF A. A. U. FOR NOV. 17

NEW YORK—James E. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, has been directed by Gustavus T. Kirby to take a mail vote of the board of governors for the holding of the annual meeting of the A. A. U. at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, Nov. 17.

At the same time the governors are voting on the application for membership of the Intermountain Association, the territory of this association comprising Idaho and Montana, taken from the Pacific Association of the A. A. U., and Utah, taken from the Rocky Mountain Association.

## THINK ENGLISH STROKE SHOULD BE GIVEN CHANCE

Yale Publication Expresses Opinion That System Has Never Been Thoroughly Tried Here

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In discussing the decision of the Yale rowing authorities to retain the English coaches and the English stroke for another year, the popular opinion seems to be that it is best to see what good there is in the system before giving it up or retaining it. In an editorial, the Yale Daily News says, in part:

"The value of the English stroke cannot be proved by three weeks' teaching of last year. Although it has never been successfully used by an American college crew, still the Yale rowing authorities have implicit faith in it; they claim that it has never been fairly tried."

"The amateur system of coaching, to which they are even more firmly attached, has also not yet been given a fair chance. This system alone will make rowing a sport, not a mere mechanical exercise. Under this system alone, the coaches say, Yale can be free from the orders of a professional, who would take to himself all the glories of a victory."

"If the crew wins from Princeton Oct. 25, or if it rows even a creditable race, the system will at least temporarily have vindicated itself. But if it makes the same miserable showing characteristic of recent Yale crews, then it is time to turn to something new."

## BASEBALL PICKUPS

Pitcher Plank lost his game yesterday, but he gave a wonderful exhibition of pitching.

Walter Johnson, the Washington American pitcher, received his automobile yesterday.

Collins by his perfect batting in Tuesday's game raised his world's series batting average up to .400.

Pitcher Marquard appeared to be up to his best form Tuesday. It was a case of great batting and not poor pitching.

Collins' three-base hit in the first game was one of the longest ever seen on the Polo grounds. It covered some 400 feet.

Fifteen home runs have been made in world's series games to date, and Baker of the Athletics has made three of them.

Pittsburgh has at last won a game from Cleveland. The series now stands two to one in favor of the American league club.

Pitcher Wiltse played a wonderful game on first, and his work on Lapp's hit in the ninth inning saved the game for his team.

Despite the fact that Walsh did not pitch, the Chicago Americans won from the Chicago Nationals in the first of their intercity series yesterday.

That was a splendid victory for Pitcher Mathewson. Never has he shown to better advantage in the box, and his hit brought in the winning run.

That presentation of a solid silver fruit basket filled with flowers to Manager McGraw by Manager Chance and the New York Americans was a fine thing.

Murphy of the Athletics and Burns of New York shared the fielding features of yesterday's game. Both made wonderful catches that kept runs from being scored.

Manager McGraw certainly made a great move when he secured McLean from St. Louis this summer. The big catcher performed in fine style yesterday.

Those who expected to see Baker did it hard work living up to his wonderful record of 1910 and 1911 in world's series play found out Tuesday that he was equal to the emergency. At the close of the first game his batting average for the world's series games he has taken part in was .420.

Yesterday was the third time Mathewson and Plank have pitched against each other, and each time Mathewson has won by a score of 3 to 0. In 1899 Mathewson pitched for Bucknell College against Plank of Gettysburg. In 1905 Mathewson pitched for New York against Plank of the Athletics in the world's series, and again won by the same score, and yesterday the feat was repeated.

NEW ZEALAND RUGBY TEAM WINS

BERKELEY, Cal.—In a game which showed the overwhelming superiority of the visitors, the New Zealand All-Blacks defeated the University of California varsity at rugby Wednesday, 31 to 0. The kicking of fullback Stohr of the All-Blacks stood out strongly.

PRINCETON TEAM IN THREE MEETS

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's gunners will compete in three meets this fall, the first with Yale at the Westchester Club on Oct. 16. Dartmouth comes Oct. 25 for a dual meet, and the season ends on Nov. 15 with the intercollegiate at New Haven.

## AERIAL DERBY AROUND LONDON



(Copyrighted by Sport and General)

### SIR THOMAS LIPTON CONGRATULATING HAMEL ON WINNING CONTEST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Gustav Hamel performed another great flying feat recently when he won the 94½ miles air race round London. Mr. Hamel was the last to leave the Hendon aerodrome from which the start was made, and was the first to finish the course. Eleven competitors entered, and of these, nine finished. The flight round Greater London was made by way of Kempton Park, Epsom, West Thurrock, Epping, and Hertford, and very high speeds were attained by all the competitors. Mr. Hamel flew an 80 horsepower Morane Saulnier monoplane, and, traveling at a speed of 76 miles per hour, finished the course in 1h. 15m. 49s.; H. Barnwell was second in 1h. 16m. 44s., representing an average speed of 72½ miles per hour; H. G. Hawker, who distinguished himself recently by his great effort to win the Daily Mail prize for a waterplane flight round the

British Isles, was third in 1h. 25m. 24s., representing an average speed of 67 miles per hour; and F. P. Raynham, who traveled at the rate of 66½ miles per hour, was fourth in 1h. 26m. 1s.

The prize consisted of the Daily Mail gold cup and £200. It is estimated that at least half a million people saw one stage or another of the race, and at Hendon alone, about 50,000 people watched the start of the race and waited to cheer the winner. Reports of the position of the aviators at the various "controls" were announced by megaphone. Hamel was second until the last lap, when, traveling at a great speed, he passed Mr. Barnwell as they were approaching Hendon. Mr. Hamel's victory was a very popular one, and as he descended at the aerodrome the hand struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Mr. Hawker was also warmly cheered on landing.

## PITTSBURGH IS VICTOR IN THIRD GAME OF SERIES

PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh Nationals defeated the Cleveland Americans Wednesday by a score of 4 to 3, in the third game of the post season series. The game was won with one Pittsburgh player retired in the last half of the twelfth inning on a two-base hit by Pitcher Hendrix. Olson's fumble of Carey's grounder, Dolan's sacrifice and McCarthy's single.

The locals scored the first run in the opening inning when Carey singled and stole second, third and home, the latter play being a double steal in which McCarthy figured. Dolan singled in the third inning, McCarthy was hit with a pitched ball and both advanced on a poor throw by Carish. Dolan scored on a single by Wagner. Miller's sacrifice fly to Leibold scored McCarthy.

Steen, who started pitching for Cleveland, was replaced by James in the fifth inning. In the sixth Cleveland tied the score and batted McQuillan out of the box. Leibold's single, Chapman's double, a base on balls to Jackson and singles by Olson and Grancy scored three runs. Hendrix finished the pitching for Pittsburgh. The summary:

PITTSBURGH	AB.	R.	B.	TS.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Carey, 1f.	6	1	2	2	3	0	0	0
Dolan, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
McCarthy, 2b.	2	1	2	2	5	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	3	0	1	1	2	6	0	0
Miller, 1b.	4	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
Wilson, c.	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Mitchell, c.f.	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Simon, c.	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
McQuillan, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hendrix, p.	3	1	1	2	0	4	0	0
Totals	37	4	9	9	36	18	0	0

CLEVELAND	AB.	R.	B.	TS.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Leibold, c.f.	6	1	1	2	3	0	0	0
Chapman, ss.	5	1	1	2	2	3	0	0
Jackson, 1b.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	5	0	1	1	4	3	0	0
Johnson, 1b.	4	0	1	1	14	0	0	0
Olson, 3b.	5	0	2	2	2	8	1	0
Grancy, 1f.	5	0	2	2	2	0	0	0
Carish, c.	4	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
Steen, p.	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
Leibold, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
James, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Totals	43	3	9	10	124	18	2	0

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 R.  
Pittsburgh.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1  
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3

Two-base hits, Chapman, Hendrix. Hits off Steen 5 in 4 innings, off James 3 in 1 1/3 innings, off McQuillan 7 in 2 2/3 innings, off Hendrix 2 in 6 1/3 innings. Stole bases, Carey, McCarthy, Mitchell. Double plays, Chapman, Leiby and Johnson; Olson, Lajoie and Johnson; Olson and Johnson. First base on balls off Steen 3, off James 4, off McQuillan 2. Hit by pitched ball, by Steen (McCarthy), by James (Wilson). First base on error, Pittsburgh. Sacrifice hits, Johnson, Dolan. Sacrifice fly, Miller. Left on bases, Cleveland 7, Pittsburgh 10. Struck out, by Steen 3, by James 1, by McQuillan 1, by Hendrix 4. Time, 2h. 33m. Umpires, Eason at plate, Evans on bases, Dinneen first field, Emslie left field.

\*Batted for Steen in the fifth. \*One out when winning run was scored.

## GIVE DARTMOUTH FIELD PRIZES

HANOVER, N. H.—Because of the poor prospects for cross-country at Dartmouth this fall when Maine is to race in Hanover, besides the New England Athletic Association, three alumni of the Chicago association have forwarded prizes to the advisory committee of the athletic council, which with Coach Hillman will work out the details of the competition. The donors are: W. T. Abbott, '90; H. Hagen, '03, and W. E. McCormack.

The first run will be the handicap race Friday afternoon, and this will be followed shortly by interclass novice and freshman races. But two veterans are on the squad and Capt. Marceau is striving hard to increase the number of candidates, since the freshman runners outnumber the varsity.

WILLIAMS HAS EASY PRACTISE

WILLIAMSTOWN—Although the Harvard game comes next Saturday, Coach Daly had no scrimmage on Weston field Wednesday. The first two teams simply ran through signals, practiced new formations and had a drill in catching forward passes. Everybody showed well with the exception of Vorys, substituted, and Chamberlain, substitute quarterback, both of whom are out of the game.

## HARVARD ELEVEN HAS LAST HARD PRACTISE TODAY

Final Scrimmage Work of Week Will Be Held This Afternoon Behind Closed Gates—Now Working on Team Play

### LOGAN FOR QUARTER

Head Coach Percy D. Houghton and his assistants plan to put the candidates for the Harvard varsity football team through their last scrimmage work of the week this afternoon behind closed gates on Soldiers field. The coaches expect that Williams will give the Crimson players the hardest game of the season to date and the men will receive a good drilling in offensive as well as defensive plays.

Another hard day was spent by the squad Wednesday. The main weakness toward which the coaches are now directing the greater part of their attention is lack of team-play. There is plenty of individual brilliancy, but the team as a whole is as yet far from being as unified and as mechanically perfect as it should be. They are also endeavoring to build up strong interference, for that shown thus far has been far from perfect.

The scrimmage between team A and the seconds lasted 40 minutes, during which time the varsity eleven scored four touchdowns. Logan and Hardwick each broke through on open plays for runs of about 60 yards to the goal, while Milholland and Soucy scored by recovering blocked kicks. Though spectacular, it was all one-man work.

The seconds showed better team play, making about six first downs, three of which came in succession. If it were not for fumbling and the blocking of kicks, the seconds might have scored. Throughout the scrimmage, they gained steadily and consistently through the line.

Pennock and Trumbull were both back in the lineup, the latter giving place to Soucy after a short period. Bradlee was first choice for quarter, after being thoroughly instructed by Coach R. B. Wigglesworth.

Team B and the seconds lined up against each other for about half an hour, team B scoring two touchdowns. The first was made by Rollins on a 40-yard run. Bradlee playing at halfback for the substitutes as well as at quarter for the varsity, went over for the second score after a successful series of onslaughts upon the line. The line-ups:

UNIVERSITY	SECOND TEAM
O'Brien, L.	Adams, R.
Storer, L.	Conlin, R.
Mills, L.	Stratton, R.
Trumbull, S.	Bigelow, R.
Pennock, R.	Townsend, R.
Gilchick, R.	Stout, R.
Coillidge, R.	Felton, R.
Bradlee, R.	Logan, R.
Mahan, L.H.	Swigert, R.
Hardwick, R.H.	Temple, R.
Brickley, R.	King, R.

## BROWN DEFEATS R. I. STATE 19-0

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Showing greatly improved form in all branches of the game, Brown defeated Rhode Island State on Andrews field Wednesday, 19 to 0. The playing uncovered two likely quarterbacks in Overbaugh and Brown. The touchdowns were made on straight football. For Brown, Casey, Henry and Fraser played a strong game, while Sherwin and Sullivan excelled for Rhode Island State. The summary:

BROWN	RHODE ISLAND
McLaughlin, Bailey, L.	Webb, H.
Henry, L.	Brigham, H.
Maxwell, G.	Webster, M.
Mitchell, C.	Edwards, E.
Hazard, W.	Malloy, L.
Berrett, R.	McIntosh, L.
Gely, R.	Weston, W.
Blum, R.	Henniger, L.
Brown, Overbaugh, q.b.	Sullivan, H.
Hinkle, Casey, L.H.	Tully, R.
Rean, P.H.	Newton, L.H.
Chapman, Fraser, L.	Sherwin, C.

Score, Brown 19, Touchdowns, Fraser, Henry, L., Goal from touch-down, Henry. Time, 10m. periods. Referee, Pennington. Umpire, Bankhart. Head linesman, McGrath.

## WALLACE OF U. OF P. TO AID WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Coach Hutchinson sent a call to Edgar Wallace, captain of the 1911 U. of P. eleven and all-American tackle, to help him with the Wesleyan team. Wallace was on the field Wednesday and took charge of the linemen with Hutchinson and Wallace as coaches. Wesleyan is expected to make progress.

A big surprise was sprung when Coach Hutchinson put in Captain Eustis at quarter. This is one of the weak spots and the change is expected to remedy it. Deetjen, the speedy half, is back in the game.

UNDERWRITERS GET LOAN

LONDON—Of the £400,000 Vancouver City loan, 87 per cent was returned to the underwriters unsubscribed.

## FLOWERS

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## WORLD'S SERIES AVERAGES

PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.	C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Collins, 2b.	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Baker, 3b.	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barry, ss.	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lapp, c.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Schlag, c.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plank, p.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McInnis, 1b.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oldring, 1f.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Strunk, c.f.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Murphy, r.f.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bender, p.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	2	72	6	19	2	1	2	2	1	263	57	13	3	358	

NEW YORK NATIONALS															
	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.	C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
McCormick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Snodgrass, 1b.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Merkle, 1b.	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mathewson, p.	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fletcher, ss.	2	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McLean, c.	2	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Doyle, 2b.	8	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Murray, r.f.	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burns, 1f.	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shaffer, c.f.	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hernon, 3b.	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Myers, c.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marquard, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crandall, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tosreanu, p.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grant, c.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wilson, 1b.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wiltse, 1b.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	2	72	7	18	2	1	1	1	2	250	57	35	2	978	



## THE HOME FORUM

## Queen Adelaide's Hill Now in Trust

Queen Adelaide's hill, in the lake district, recently passed into the possession of the National Trust, says a despatch to the Monitor from Ambleside, Eng. The property was formally handed over to the trust by the speaker who was accompanied on the temporary platform erected on Queen Adelaide's hill by the committee. In the course of his speech the speaker congratulated Gordon Somerville and Canon Rawnsley on the work they had brought that day with the help of the committee to so interesting a conclusion. He was forced to admit that in their particular country there must always be some difficulty in reconciling the interests of landed proprietors and the tourist public, but he believed that the National Trust was solving the problem by making the public themselves the riparian owners.

Over 70 years ago that place had been visited by the Dowager Queen of England but he hoped that it would only be a very few years before it was visited by their gracious majesties. They had shown lately their interest in the working homes of Lancashire. The interest would not be lessened if they could see what a fair recreation ground the National Trust had provided for the workers in the north, and they could not obtain a heartier welcome than from the loyal people of the dales. He had pleasure in handing this property to Sir Robert Hunter, chairman of the National Trust.

Sir Robert Hunter replied and then Canon Rawnsley gave a history of the

transaction. He showed how impossible it would have been to have launched the scheme without the promise of various sums of money. The earnest wish of the late proprietor, the Rev. Hugh Fleming, that the property should become a national possession, had encouraged the committee to go forward with the work.

## Effect of a Good Book

You can always tell whether a book is worth while by its effect upon you. If it has done you good you will want to do good in your turn, translating the impression it has made upon you into a deed of loving kindness and human sympathy. —Ladies Home Journal.

## Imperfect Rhymes Used for Effect

It is a habit to criticize new poets if they use imperfect rhymes. It can, however, be pointed out that the very greatest poets, even those celebrated for their formal perfections, use imperfect rhymes on occasion. Indeed it has been pointed out that imperfect rhymes are to good poetry what accidentals are to good music. The use of imperfect rhymes then is to mark the flowing music of the verse with the little ripple of surprise that follows any break in the steady motion. If there

are too many ripples of surprise these become as monotonous as the correct consonances may be. They are not imperfections, indeed, when used thus, any more than the lifted or lowered tone in music is a mistake. It is there for a purpose, and when a merely hinted rhyme is judiciously used at the point where a dash of color, so to speak, is needed, its effect is part of the technical rightness of the poem. Therefore they who correct careless rhyming of young bards do well, but they may fairly consider whether the seeming imperfection is not a studied bit of finesse which is intended to spice or salt, to hurry or retard, one's smooth communings with the poet's page.

## South America a Field for Explorers

When Mr. Roosevelt leaves behind him the civilization of the South American capitals to plunge into the forests of the Amazon he will be entering upon what is today the most busily explored region on the earth's surface, says the New York Post. The western half of the Amazonian region up to the eastern slope of the Andes still has its unsolved problems. Where Brazil meets the entire chain of mountain and river republics—Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela—is a vast No Man's land of ill-defined rivers, courses and mountain ranges, and consequently, uncertain political frontiers. One

is again reminded of the extraordinary courage and resourcefulness of the race of Spanish conquistadores by the startling fact that nearly 400 years after Orellana descended the Amazon from the Andes to the Atlantic, the Amazon forests are still untouched ground for the most part, bristling with difficulties for the modern traveler.

Such difficulties, however, have only stimulated the zeal of the explorer. The rewards are tempting. For the geologist and the physical geographer there are problems in seismology, glaciation, erosion, and what not. For the botanist the Amazon has long been the greatest of treasure houses. For the ethnologist there are tribes in unimpaired primitiveness. The trader is also interested.

## Miner's Quick Invention Wins Praise

In large manufactories, shops and the like, employees often invent devices for time saving or for improving the work that bring in large returns to the business. An example of this resourcefulness on the part of an employee, and in this case of quickness in judgment, as well, is seen in an incident reported of a large mine in Schuylkill county, Pa. Fire got into the mine at a point whence it was working toward the upper air chambers. Here it could be put out only by flooding the mine. Such a process would have cost, including repairs, something like \$250,000.

The miners fought the fire by forcing water pipes through the open spaces of the mine where the fire was. The end pipe was perforated so as to spray the water in every direction. Some headway was being made when the end of the pipe struck a huge piece of coal. It seemed impossible to force it further. One of the men in the thick of the fray cried out: "If we only had a drill on the end of it!" No sooner said than done. The pipe was withdrawn, a miner's drill was welded upon the end, and then the lengths of iron hose could be forced in wherever the fire was hottest and in the end the miners conquered.

The vice-president of the company sent a bulletin to be posted at the colliery saying that the management desired to express its appreciation of the earnest, intelligent and successful endeavor on the part of all concerned. One man's idea had won the battle.

## MULTIPLYING OUR SEASONS OF PRAYER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Scriptures bid us pray "without ceasing." The busy and practical man or woman may not go through certain forms and ceremonies of petition every moment of the day; indeed, the injunction cannot reasonably mean this. A consecrated mental attitude, however, a spiritual point of view which keeps "God first" in every plan and happening of the day, is a reasonable expectation for him who would approach right doing. And such recognition of God and dependence upon Him is truly prayer.

When God is seen merely as an enlarged person it is difficult to pray without ceasing. The sense of separation between ourselves here and a God in a far-away heaven shuts us away all too fre-

quently from that divine companionship which means unceasing prayer. When, however, God is understood as divine Mind and thought turns from the belief in a personal outline to comprehend something mental oneness with divine Love; when God is known as divine Principle and we test all our thoughts by that Principle and let it govern us, casting out whatever is untrue to its demands; when God is seen as all-powerful, everywhere present, and as Truth, ready always to cleanse our thinking from error with His own pure presence; when God is found truly, in this right apprehension of His nature, then we can walk with Him in true prayer. For then, indeed, God is a God at hand and His presence enters the arena of our affairs as divine Mind making over, or "renewing" as Saint Paul said, our thoughts and affections. Mental association with God and with all that is born of God—with all spiritual good—is surely prayer. And multiplied seasons of such communion with God approaches unceasing prayer.

"Desire is prayer," writes Mrs. Eddy upon the first page of the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures." In the next paragraph she asks, "Are we benefited by praying?" and answers, "Yes, the desire which goes forth hungering after righteousness is blessed of our Father, and it does not return unto us void" (Ibid., p. 2). To it is clear that we should nourish right desire; keep it thriving; stimulate its action and progress. Loving attention to spiritual things fosters spiritual growth.

Now he who is busy about practical matters throughout most of his working hours may say that he cannot contemplate spiritual things all day long. He must, he argues, let material necessities engage his attention. But he can at least keep a season of prayer and he can continually uplift and purify the quality of his prayer. Today his seasons of spiritual desire may be infrequent and his selfishness may often "ask amiss"; but if even the faintest yearning for divine things meets divine response—and we know it does—and if good thoughts multiply through devotion to them, the moments of right desire, though they be few, are more to be prized

than all that intellect and culture grant us. And such moments of self-surrender and desire for good must surely grow into longer and clearer and more oft-repeated seasons of spiritual seeking; so is unceasing prayer promoted.

Every mortal needs his seasons of prayer and every mortal who wants them finds them. He who calls himself non-Christian because he professes no creed, is praying just as surely when he desires righteousness as does his neighbor who may have adopted some accepted form of petition. The cry for light, the longing for peace, the struggle against temptation; the choice of a better way, all mean a thoughtful season wherein the ways of God have been desired even though it might not outwardly be called prayer. The motion of repentance in the human heart means prayer. Kindness, purity, truth, love and joy and expressed, mean prayer. And why? Because no unaided mortal does these things of himself. Good does not originate in mortals. It is one divine good, spiritual and eternal; it originates in nothing less than God, and it flows from God, divine Mind, into the thoughts of men so fast as men recognize its presence. Desire for good links thought to God. The heart tired of sin is the heart which has prayed and this prayer, whatever its form, is answered in final release from sin.

Recognizing, however, the spasmodic and limited nature of much that is called prayer, seeing how men wander far afield for lack of it, how they continue in sin in spite of it, and how they too often doubt the results of it, the sore need for a truer understanding of prayer is indeed

evident. Christianity understood awakens thought to true prayer. Christ Jesus and his disciples prayed protestingly against all sin, sickness and death, and New Testament history records how completely evil went down before their prayers. Christian Science today, interpreting and elucidating the work of Christ Jesus, reveals God in the same light that the Master of Christendom understood Him and sets the men and women of this century praying aright with good signs following.

Divine Mind, understood and reflected in human consciousness must destroy, in the degree of its appearing, all human discord. Just an occasional season of communion with God, however trembling the faith, however dim the understanding, opens the way for a keener hunger to know Him, prepares thought for clearer spiritual views. Even the feeblest prayer tells upon sin and upon all human distress, for the thought that just turns to God in honesty and in humble desire puts out much of the hoard of evil. Through constant nourishment the character of prayer improves. And as it is really exalted we may realize all things from it.

So let every mortal encourage his seasons of seeking God. Let him pray in the best way he knows. The very action of prayer itself is cleansing his motives and desires and his next prayer will be purer. The simple habit of turning to God clears the vision. Stumblingly we all begin; stumblingly many of us continue. But if we just begin we are in the way of progress. Let the business man turn from his temptations and his perplexities to declare to himself the all-powerful, all-presence, all-goodness of God; let him rest the outcome of his efforts honestly with the law of God; let him test his plans by the golden rule of God. If in such a season of prayer he surrenders human will and unselfish human motives, will he not turn back to his work refreshed, purified, readier to serve his fellows well, and deserving for himself divine protection? So with every mortal in all the work of mankind. And these seasons of prayer by which so much good comes to the world, can be multiplied and increased until the habit of seeking divine Mind in all things and at all times becomes constant. An unbroken remem-

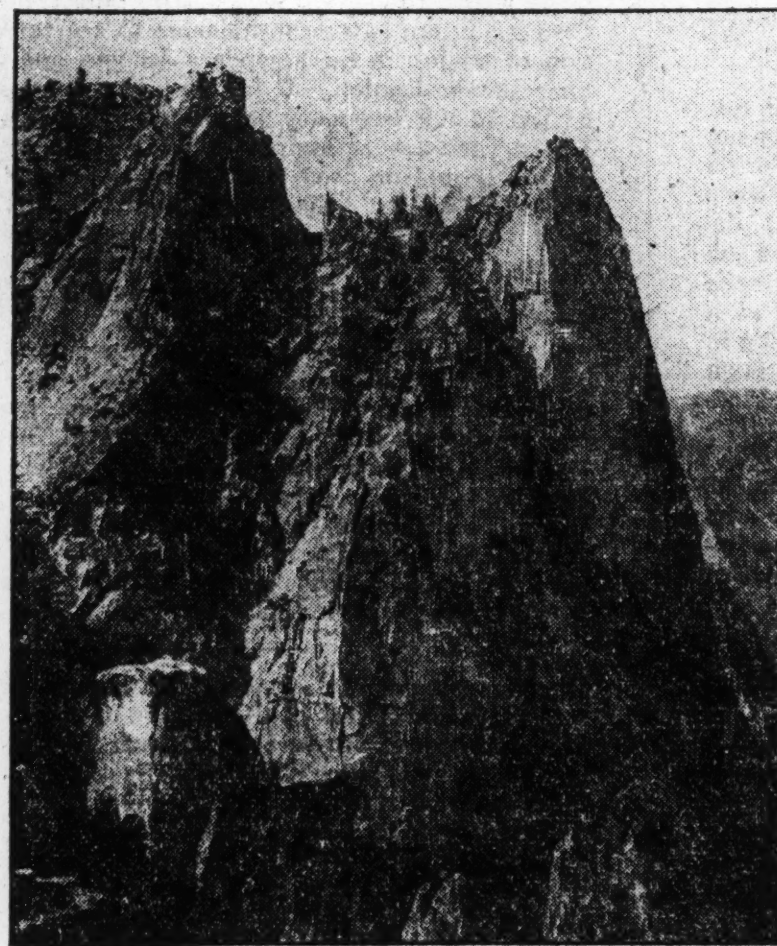
## Be Still in God

Be still in God! who rests on Him  
Enduring peace shall know,  
And with a spirit fresh and free  
Through life shall cheerily go.  
Be still in faith! forbear to seek  
Where seeking naught avail;  
Unfold thy soul to that pure light  
From heaven which never fails.  
—From the German of Julius Sturm.

## Sentinel Rock in the Picturesque Yosemite

(Pillbury Picture Company photo, reproduced by courtesy of Century Company.)

JOHN MUIR says in his book, "The Yosemite," that if he had but one day to spend in this famous valley of California he should start at 3 o'clock of a summer morning with a pocketful of any dry breakfast stuff for Glacier point trail at the foot of Sentinel rock. The view shows the rock from this trail. When one has climbed 500 feet a fine sweeping view is had, past the sheer face of the Sentinel between Cathedral rocks and El Capitan. At 1500 feet the great Half Dome is seen, overshadowing everything to the eastward. From Glacier point one looks down 3000 feet to meadows and groves below, with peaks and domes all round the horizon, and the Nevada, Vernal and Yosemite falls all in full sight, and in full hearing as well. Views from the summit of Sentinel Dome are still more splendid. The peaks at the head of Merced, Tuolumne and San Joaquin rivers are seen; vast forests here, plains there, and the far hazy Coast ranges. Next one returns to Glacier point, to go down the basin of the Illilouette river, cross and follow the stream to Illilouette fall. Then again to the trail to seek out Nevada fall; later to climb Liberty Cap and visit Vernal fall.



## Old-Time Phonetic Spelling

That phonetic spelling has been a question of interest for some time in America, in spite of the traditional devotion to the old blue-backed spelling book of Webster, is hinted in the following lines from "The Biglow Papers." They are part of the prose "argument" that precedes one of the rhymed reviews of political questions of that hour which are by many people accounted Lowell's most original contribution to literature. Hosea Biglow writes to his editor:

"You kin spall an' punctuate that us you please. I allus do, it kind o' puts a noo soot of close onto a word, therser funattick spellin' does an' takes 'em out of the prissen dress they wair in the Dictionery. Ef I squeeze the cents out of 'em it's the main thing, an' wut they wuz made for; wut's left's jest pummis."

## The Work of Jesus

It was the work of Jesus to widen the Jews' outlook upon life; to teach them to help others instead of being content to serve themselves. He understood the Jewish traditions and cared for the Jewish traditions as much as any Pharisee. But he saw the only way to preserve the spirit of Moses and David as a living force was to bring it into touch with the whole great world about him; that the only way to maintain the Jewish traditions was to widen them into Christian traditions.—President Hadley in Yale Alumni Weekly.

## Fear vs. Courage

Fear enslaves, courage liberates—and that always.—F. W. Robertson

## Children Out of School in Massachusetts

FIGURES cited by the American Machinist show that 74,700 children between the ages of 14 and 17 were found outside school in Massachusetts by the last census. Compulsory schooling ends at 14 in Massachusetts, but the effort of course is to have the children study longer. Of these children of high school age 40,000 were regularly employed in various industries; 17,300 in textile industries, 5000 in boot and shoe making, 2047 in metal trades, with 770 in printing and 900 in confectionery. Only 4 per cent of these had studied beyond the grammar grades. The skilled industries of the state tend more and more to discard children while the textile industries use them more and more. Yet in these last industries there is

strong competition for advancement. Employers show a growing interest in the effort to establish part time work and part time school going. Yet while this plan has been legally in effect for seven years only 300 such pupils were found in the state, nearly half of them in Fitchburg. It would seem as if compulsory education after this part time plan, so the American Machinist concludes, would be the only way to assure children of these ages any training beyond the grammar school.

## Can and Will

A man can do what he ought to do; and when he says he cannot, he will not. Fichte.

## TASSO'S VARIETY OF SUNRISSES

EDWARD FAIRFAX'S translation of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," published in 1900, was much acclaimed in its day, and Henry Morley says that it bears marks of the translator's reading of Spenser's "Faerie Queen," then a new poem. The Italian is very simple and direct, but Fairfax brings in many figures or images from mythology that do not appear in the original. He makes the English more like an allegory than Tasso's poem seems, which is purely

epic in style and purpose. One of the interesting features alike of the original and of the translation, however, is seen in the many different descriptions of sunrise that appear. Nearly 20 sunrises may be found in the poem and they scale in color from red to a dim gray which is hardly sunrise at all. The sun rises crimson and then golden out of a silver wave, and it enameled every green, or streaks roses on the morning sky. Sometimes Phoebus leaves his golden weeds and dons "a gite of deepest purple dyed." Sometimes the dew of morning falls and sometimes the day uplies on purple wings in golden weeds. Sometimes she is the merry morning, sometimes rosy fingered Aurora. "The argent beams of silver morning" is a trifle tautologous. Sometimes the sunrise comes through a crystal gate, sometimes through an eastern window, sometimes up out of the greedy waves. Here is a glorious blazing sunrise indeed:

The purple morning left her crimson bed  
And donned her robes of pure vermilion hue,  
Her amber locks she crowned with roses red  
In Eden's flowery gardens gathered new.

## Perceiving God's Presence

I have a power in my soul which enables me to perceive God; I am as certain as that I live that nothing is so near to me as God. . . . Man is more or less blessed in the same measure as he is aware of the presence of God. It is not because God is in him, and so close to him, and he hath God, that he is blest, but because he perceives God's presence, and knows and loves Him.—Thauler.

## FOR CHILDREN

## Flowers in Potatoes

It is said that flowers and branches may be sent in good condition through the mails if the stems are sharpened and stuck into a potato. The potato may be wrapped in tinfoil to hide the homely makeshift.

## Land and Water Bicycle

A hydrocycle or water bicycle, recently invented, is supported by the axles of the wheels with what look like big square boxes, which are of course the floats. These make it impossible for the wheel to sink or to tip sideways. The wheels are provided with wide spokes like the blades of a mill wheel and they are driven by the usual motion of the feet which of course makes them drive the whole thing forward just as the wheels of a steamer do. A flat rudder at the rear is connected with the handle bars by a light cable. The wheel runs just as well on land as on water.

## Today's Puzzle

## WORD SQUARE

1. To pause or quit anything one is at work upon.
2. The rising of the ocean.
3. That which pervades the atmosphere in a flower garden.
4. To be quick and saucy.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Lincoln (Neb.)

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, October 9, 1913

### Right Doing a Power in Strike- Breaking

MANY FORMS of strike-breaking have been attempted in the United Kingdom. The latest has been that adopted by Mr. Murphy in Dublin. This has taken the form of a general lockout from which the men are only to be released on signing an undertaking renouncing their unions. From the other side of the Irish channel, however, there has just come the first whisper of a new organization, conceived on a really comprehensive scale, for the purpose of opposing the men's unions with an employers' union, to be registered under the trades union act with a view to acquiring all the advantages of that enactment.

For some months past there has been a tendency among the workers to concentrate their forces by an amalgamation of petty unions in larger unions. The many grades of railway workers have, for instance, combined in one great union of railway servants, while, amidst tumultuous cheering, the different branches of the postoffice have been united in one union of employees. It is claimed in support of this change that the larger unions can be more economically administered and will speak with greater weight. All this has not been lost on the employers, and, as a result, they have now replied with a counter-stroke of some magnitude, in the proposal for the formation of an Employers' Defense Union, to be backed by a guarantee fund of £50,000,000 sterling.

It is claimed for this union that it will not be militant, in the sense that its energies will not be devoted to crushing the unions, any more than its aims will be anti-unionist. Its object will be primarily the protection of free labor, but in doing this no antagonism will be displayed to the existing unions as unions. It is very difficult to believe, however, that the trades unions will accept this interpretation. It is true that it has been stated by at least one anonymous representative of the men that they would welcome such an organization as easier to deal with than individual employers or groups of employers, but it will be strange if the ordinary worker does not come to regard its existence as some colossal Mr. Murphy out to break strikes and unions by mere weight of capital.

Such a view would not, of course, tend to industrial peace. It would, on the contrary, most likely lead to an exacerbation of passions which would be deplorable. There can be no question that the masters would be entirely within their legal and legitimate right in taking the proposed step, but the question is whether there is not a better way. The removal of all genuine grievances, combined with a determination to stand firm on questions of principle, is such a way. There is a power in right doing, the world is beginning, no matter how slowly, to appreciate. The advice of Davy Crockett still holds good: "Be sure you are right. Then go ahead."

THE recent session of the Pennsylvania Legislature turned out 1585 pages of new laws. Such performances, however, are not peculiar to Pennsylvania. Legislatures in all the states seem to regard the making of new laws as an imperative duty.

CONSIDERING that the country is content, from all appearances, with the present arrangement, there is no good reason why any backward step should be taken in civil service reform.

AN Illinois boy is said to have invented an automobile to be driven by sails. This, of course, will mean more tacks, however it affects the tires.

### Naming the Port Collector a Local Instance

IN AMUSING contrast to the mighty protest that was raised to the selection of Edmund Billings for collector of the port of Boston is the calm of acquiescence which follows the actual appointment. Apart from the merit of President Wilson's choice for the place, as to which there has never been the least question, the episode has value as a local illustration of the masterful fashion in which the President takes his course through a tumult of political voices. There has probably been no bombardment of the White House more terrific than the rapid fire of protests against the naming of this official. The President was compelled to hesitate. He needed to know the animus of the opposition, its lack of any ground except in offense to the wishes of men who assume to represent and to be the Democratic party in Massachusetts. Assured on this score, he did not wait to calculate the extent to which he and his party would suffer as the result of his persistence in naming a fit though unacceptable man. And the announcement follows that there will be no effort to prevent confirmation by the Senate. The party, its support of the President and his own standing are intact.

Not the least impressive of Mr. Wilson's defeat of the precedents of his position has been the subjection of partizan claimants to patronage. Conditions were ideal for the development of controversy and of embarrassment in carrying forward the serious work of his administration. They have developed no such consequences as might be predicted for the President of a party that historically has not been indifferent, to say the least, to the attractions of spoils. It is the testimony of intimate witnesses of the progress of the tariff legislation that neither the disbursement of patronage nor the threat to use it as a weapon was resorted to for congressional support. The Boston instance is typical and, aside from the evidence it gives of the independence of the President, it affords an example of the certain collapse of a narrow and selfish opposition when it encounters, in a responsible office, a man of poise and right purpose.

PARAPHRASING an antiquated but cherished saying, an answer to the question, "How shall I pay my income tax?" is "First be sure that you have the income."

IT MUST be a proud satisfaction for Chicago that its lake front continues to outlast all the hearings that are given it.

THE blowing up of the Gamboa dike is but one of a series of constructive explosions in the zone.

### Women's Use of the Franchise

Two pet theories are upset completely by the figures the Monitor has given regarding the use made of the franchise by the women of California. These figures, it should be said, were prepared by the clerks of fifty-eight counties. The statistics are coldly official, untinctured in the slightest degree by partizan bias. The first antagonistic theory they upset is that women, if given the right to vote, would refrain from employing their opportunity. The answer to this in California is that in seven counties between 80 and 90 per cent of the women eligible to vote registered as voters. In eleven counties the percentage was between 70 and 80; in six counties between 60 and 70; in two counties between 40 and 50, and in the other counties reporting the percentage was from 20 to 40.

Moreover, it is shown that in five counties a larger percentage of women than of men registered. In two counties the number of women voting was equal to 90 per cent of the number registered; in one county the voting percentage was 80; in seven it was 70; in eight, 60; in thirteen, 50, and in the others 20 and up. The average of these figures will, we believe, give little satisfaction to those who contend that woman's demand for the ballot is purely emotional and sentimental.

But there is still the other upset to which we have referred, of a widespread preconceived opinion. It has been held persistently in some quarters that, even if women did vote to any extent, the result might be rather unwelcome than otherwise, especially in the mixed population of the larger communities. In California the heaviest woman's vote in the cities was cast in precincts where prosperous business and professional people live. On the other hand, in Butte county, a mining and agricultural community, more women than men were registered. It is estimated that between one third and one half of the total registration of California are women.

It must be clear from all this that there will have to be a readjustment of views in anti-suffrage circles to conditions as opposed to theories. Possibly other and better reasons may be found for opposing the extension of the franchise to women than those that have been advanced in the past. The point here is that those heretofore urged upon the several states and the country at large have not been proof against facts developed by experience.

### Secondary Schools and Standards

FAMILIES embracing children of secondary school age, compelled for any reason to move from one part of the United States and to settle in another, have the matter of high school standardization brought home to them and impressed upon them. That secondary education is undergoing constant improvement in this country is a fact so well established as to require no further argument, but it is also a fact that the college and university requirements, if not changing in any essential particular, are being, generally speaking, more rigorously enforced. The result is that certification from high schools, east or west or south, by no means guarantees admission to college or university, east or west or south. A pupil in an American high school in one part of the country and accounted well up in his studies, is likely on moving to another part to be set back a year. It happens in actual experience that this is often reversed.

Public education in the United States is controlled by the several states. The United States bureau of education, however, is making gratifying headway in an effort to bring the schools of the country into more intimate relationship. Considering the restrictions under which the bureau is forced to operate and the success it has achieved, it is not too much to hope that it may in the near future be able to influence to a great degree the coordination of studies in the secondary schools, and even to bring about their standardization. It has just placed approximately one third of the 14,000 secondary schools of the country on the accredited list—a list intended mainly to guide school and college officers in admitting students from other states to advanced high school standing or to college. The bureau, however, offers this list, carefully as it has been made up, with certain reservations. It says, for instance, that "lists such as these are bound to be out of date in a short time and credentials of earlier dates from many of the schools listed should be received with caution."

Caution of course is always necessary and it must be observed under all circumstances, yet it would seem that in time certain conditions might be brought about which would make the course and requirements of secondary schools in Oregon, Illinois, Louisiana and Georgia practically what they are in Massachusetts and New York. While it would still devolve upon the high school or college receiving certified applications to inquire on their own account into the qualifications of the applicants, they would have far more general knowledge of the students' capacity upon which to base their decisions than they have now.

RECENT comment by some of the leading painters and sculptors of the country on the functions of art criticism indicates that there is more or less discontent with conditions that prevail in American journalism today so far as they affect art. The demand is for more critics who have first been artists, who know the history of art and who, in their writings, approximate the ideal set forth in Michael Angelo's saying "I criticize by creation, not by finding fault." Of critics of an analytical type there are not a few of some distinction. Those who are synthetic are not so numerous.

Ruskin summed up the matter for all time, so far as artists are concerned, when he said, "It is yet impossible for any human mind to hold on its course with the same energy and life through the oppression of a perpetual hissing as when it is cheered on by the quick sympathy of fellow men." "Judge not without knowledge, love and necessity" is as good a rule for the critic of art as for the parent, educator or civic reformer. Only less reprehensible than the man who thinks that there is no standard in art worth proclaiming and contending for, is the man who believes that all truth was discovered in the past and is now the deposit of a special school.

To the credit of those artists who have expressed their dissatisfaction with present conditions be it said that they would welcome more rigorous handling were it by men who they knew were

### Art Critics Fail to Value Artists

qualified so to speak. They are not desirous of a "monochromatic wash of indiscriminate praise." They seem rather to welcome the nobler sort of criticism that "honors while it disapproves, and creates while it destroys," and that gets the critic's self out of the way in order that humanity at its best may decide, which was Matthew Arnold's test of greatness in criticism.

These artists also seem to comprehend that altering conditions under which journalism is carried on, the multiplicity of exhibitions to be covered in a season, the pace at which the critic must work if he covers his field, and hence the transitoriness of his impressions of their work all make against his having some qualities in his work which they most value. Some of these artists write as if they understood that no artist was ever written up save by himself. For, as has been said, "A critic may ring the bell to get a hearing for an artist of merit, but when the bell ceases the author must be able to speak for himself if he is to hold or increase his following."

### Material Progress in Hawaii

IT WAS OUR PLEASURE a few days ago to assemble and comment upon some encouraging facts regarding the progress of education in the Hawaiian islands. It is with equal pleasure that we now find available encouraging data with regard to the commercial advancement of the territory. Some of the conditions existing in Hawaii at the present time have their counterpart in Porto Rico, and there is a likelihood that the statistics will be subject to quite as much dispute in one case as in the other. This statement may easily be extended to cover also conditions fairly certain to arise in the near future as a result of the free-listing of sugar. But while there are pessimists in both possessions, there are also optimists, and it would not be difficult to find in Hawaii today men who would give utterance to almost precisely the same opinions, pro and con, with reference to the Pacific islands as those credited to two representatives of the island in the West Indies.

These are so appropriate to the subject that their reproduction here is almost unavoidable. George R. Colton, Governor of Porto Rico, just arrived in New York, for instance, is credited with saying, in substance, that the removal of the duty on sugar, "notwithstanding the views of some Porto Ricans, would have no appreciable effect on the prosperity of the island." Yet Antonio Alcaide, a sugar planter and fellow passenger of Governor Colton, is quoted as saying, "Two thirds of the plantations growing sugar in Porto Rico will be ruined because sugar has been put on the free list."

The interesting as well as important thing at present is that in both possessions the prosperity of the last several years continues. In Hawaii there has been some rearrangement of trade conditions. Shipments to the mainland have been reduced in the last fiscal year by about \$12,000,000, but it is significant of prosperity that in the same period imports have increased by more than \$6,000,000. Equally significant of healthful commercial conditions is the statement that while the imports from other countries increased 22.77 per cent, the exports to alien countries increased 103.24 per cent. All that the impartial observer can do now, and all that he can do hereafter, is to draw reasonable deductions from statistics compiled without prejudice. Whatever the future may show, these deductions for the present, so far as they relate to Hawaii, must be regarded as encouraging.

E. P. WESTON, the pedestrian, it is said, has decided to become a farmer in Minnesota. Following the plow will be only recreation for him.

THE POPULATIONS of the central basin of two great nations—populations which combined will run into hundreds of millions in the not remote future—are vitally concerned in the prevention of water pollution. The facts elicited by the international joint commission with regard to the pollution of boundary waters, especially with reference to the Niagara river, have recently been given to the public. The Niagara is only one of the border streams requiring prompt and earnest attention. Some of the others are Rainy river, St. Marys river, St. Clair river, Detroit river and St. Lawrence river. But in the broader sense, the question of boundary water pollution cannot be adequately considered or adequately treated unless the entire basin of the St. Lawrence is taken into the account.

Heretofore, save in so far as the international joint commission has inquired into the matter and reported upon it, the protection of the Great lakes from pollution has been everybody's—and consequently nobody's—business. It has been taken up from time to time by municipalities, by districts, even by states; but the farther the inquiry has gone in every case the more evidence has accumulated that the question is not local, or even national, but international.

The committee of the international waterways commission that has been investigating conditions for some time past now recommends immediate action in the premises. Touching upon this, the Mail and Empire, Toronto, says: "Of the need of some restriction upon the dumping of untreated municipal sewage into the lakes there has never been doubt. If pollution proceeds at its present rate the shore waters all around the Great lakes will be as badly contaminated as the waters of Niagara and Detroit rivers." This would be most deplorable, but it will hardly be avoidable unless there shall be put into effect without delay laws competent to meet the situation on both sides of the border. As our Detroit contemporary properly remarks, "If dealt with singly the various states bordering on the Great lakes would be very slow to take the radical action required." This is equally true when applied to the provinces interested, directly or indirectly. What seems to be necessary first of all is international cooperation with a view to placing the whole matter of boundary waters pollution into federal hands on both sides of the line.

AT THIS juncture it must be a great relief to President Wilson to know that Special Envoy John Lind may be found any minute at Veracruz, like a well-trained soldier, patiently awaiting developments and orders.

OF COURSE the Democrats must be ready now to face the fact that there is a vast difference between criticism and defense of a tariff law.

### Protecting Great Lakes From Pollution